Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. VI. NO. 121 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £270,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital 10,00,000
Paid Up Capital 4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, London, Moji, Nagoya, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNBAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Rs. a p.
Capital Authorized 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,39,102 14 6
Reserve Funds 11,60,777 8 5
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000
Capital Paid Up 1,00,000
Invested Funds Over 30,00,000
THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof,, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, recpectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY, Telephone No. 511.

EASTERN HOTEL
13, Medows Street, Bombay
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations a speciality.
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-6
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8

Single Copy .....TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0

Single Copy .....ONE Anna.

LOST.

LOST—Run away direction Maidan, Crawford Market, WESTHIGHLAND TERRIER Bitch, answering name Nelly. Good retribution to finder. Address: Third Floor, Rampart Row 1. 4435

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running, Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele, "Writertype."

THE KRISHNA CUTLERY WORKS.—Manufacturers of cutlery and surgical instruments. Repairing of surgical instruments, razors, knives, etc., undertaken at moderate rates and promptly executed. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, 2, Lamington Road, Bombay. For facility of the customers we have arranged to receive orders at Messrs. R. B. JAWKER & Co., Electro-Plators, Guilders, Oxcidice Copper and Silver, Nickel Plators and Repairers, No. 19, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4310

ON GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY LIST. —Your requirements in Stationery, Typewriters, Supplies, Accessories, and Office Supplies, viz., Stationery of all kinds. Ribbons for all makes of Machines. Oil Oilers, Erasers, Paper, Carbon Paper (Typewriter, Pen and Pencil) Clipless Paper Fasteners, Pneumatic Ink Wells, Obtainable from:—Y. MICHAEL & Co., Mazgaon, G. P. O. Box 75, Bombay. 3979

WANTED you to purchase a t once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case, Rs. 180 Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable secondhand Typewriters, any make All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

RAILWAY LOCKS and PADLOCKS of best quality in use by several Indian railways turned out at the Pioneer Lockworks, under expert European Supervision in varying sizes 1½in. to 3in. of Galvanized and Japanned iron and brass metals. Prices from Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 4-4 each R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. Three days' treatment, to be sent free, if cure is felt sure. 'SREE' WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4196

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Really capable CORRESPONDENCE CLERKS and TYPIST Apply M. GOOLAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4409

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A LADY to teach children Gujarathi and English, either in the morning or evening, for an hour, in a respectable Hindoo family. Must give good and highest references. Apply stating terms, to Box No. 297, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

WANTED FOR MESOPOTAMIA—COMPETENT ICE-MECHANICS to take charge of plants on ammonia compression system driven by oil engines. Pay liberal. Apply in person with certificates to TECHANICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, No. 3 Shed, Wadi Bunder, Bombay. 4361

WANTED—An experienced STEWARD with knowledge of accounts to run a first class Club. Terms Rs. 50—75 by annual increment of Rs. 5, free lodging on club premises. Parsee or Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 278, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4358

WANTED—A permanent First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER on probation for 12 months. Salary Rs. 150—10—200. Apply stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials before 31st May, 1918, to CHIEF OFFICER, Municipality, Shikarpur (Sind). 4428

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, (one in Science), and an UNDERGRADUATE or a VERNACULAR TRAINED TEACHER for the Tapidas and Tulsidas Varajdas Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER, stating Second Language, optional subject and the salary expected. 4416

WANTED—An ESTATE MANAGER and a BILL COLLECTOR, Gujarati Hindu with knowledge of law or LL.B., able to give guarantee or security, should apply stating salary required to Box No. 302, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4444

WANTED—An ENERGETIC MAN, knowing English correspondence and Gujrati accounts. Must give security. Apply personally between 4 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) to the PROPRIETOR, COLABA GRAIN STORES, opposite Chanda Ramji Press. 4439

WANTED—6 LADY TEACHERS, 3 knowing Gujarati and 3 knowing Marathi for a Local Girls' Middle School. Applicants should apply, stating salary expected, to the CHAIRMAN, Gokhale Education Society, C. P. Tank, Bombay, before 1st June, 1918. 4443

WANTED.—A NURSE of any nationality, Indian (Vegetarian) preferred, to take care of month old baby in a very respectable Hindu family. Those of good birth, having considerable experience and holding certificates with recommendation need apply to Box No. 303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4445

WANTED—ASSISTANT or MANAGER to push business and establish agencies of a progressive British Life Company working in Bombay, moderate salary, but commission will be allowed on business influenced. Apply stating salary, terms, commission expected, previous experience and further details, etc., to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4434

WANTED.—For a local Mill immediately, six competent CLERKS, 3 English, Gujarati knowing and 3 English, Marathi knowing, to do clerical and supervising works, those acquainted with Mill working preferred. Starting salary Rs. 40 or thereabouts with prospects. Apply sharp, stating age, caste, and past experience with copies of testimonials to Box No. 293 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4401

WANTED—For the permanent establishment of the Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu, two COMPOSITORS on Rs. 22 and 25 per mensem. Men selected will be on six months' probation before being confirmed in their respective appointments which are pensionable. Those who can set up in English and Urdu or English and Hindi will be preferred. Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) being under repairs, should be sent to the MANAGER, Rajputana Agency Press, Mount Abu. 4422

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By a leading Japanese firm, SALESMEN in Camphor, Chemicals and Drugs, Sugar, Cotton-yarns, Artificial Silk etc., Really competent men need apply to Box No. 299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply in writing stating salary required to INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING Co., Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Liptons. 4425

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good abilities in English. Pay up to Rs. 65 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials before 1st June to the HOME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana). 4421

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A running PRINTING PRESS doing small newspaper printing work in good order. Apply to HUSSEIN SHERIFF, Kurla. 4426

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harty mountain Canaries, good whistlers. Apply F. A., 13, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 4432

FOR SALE—1,200 R. ft. of LIGHT RAILWAY with 11 trollies and one point crossing. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

FOR SALE—New Electric A. C. MOTORS ¼ H. P., ½ H. P. and 1 H. P. Apply sharp LONDON AEROGRAPH. Girgaum. 4441A

FOR SALE—FIRE BRICKS 2½ in. and CUPOLA, best Indian make. Apply D. J. MISTRI & Co., Elphinstone Building, Marzban Road, Fort. 4442

FOR SALE—Lathes, Plaining Machine, Shaping Machine, Band Saw Machine, Circular Saw and Circular Saw Blades. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 4441

QUETTA ENGLISH BLACK CHERRIES.—Special biggest quality. 4 lbs. Rs. 8 cash. Delivery free. Picking Packing scientific. TRIKHA BROTHERS. Quetta. Telegrams—"Grapes." 4438

FOR SALE— SCDA WATER FACTORY and SUGAR HYDRO EXTRACTOR. and BOILER, 24 by 6 by 140. Apply PLATT & Co., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4423

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—TENTS with Furniture, almost new Swiss Cottage Tent, double fly, 9ft. by 9ft., Durries, Purdahs and Furniture, Rs. 350; also almost new 80 lb. Officers' Tent, double fly with Durry and Furniture, Rs. 255; several servants' Sholdaris 8 by 7, in good condition, Rs. 30 each. Apply EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 4433

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

FOR SALE.—One Rubey Drop Valve ENGINE, Cylinder 16½in. dia. 36in. stroke, Fly wheel 12 feet dia. 18in. face with rope pulley 8ft. 6in. dia 9 grooves for 1¾in. ropes. Revolutions 84. The Engine is in perfect condition. Apply Box No. 295 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4411

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

TO BE LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN and one office room at 91, Medows Street, next to Taraporevala Booksellers. Inquire at Palkhivala, First Floor. 4436

TO LET—A suitable OFFICE with electrical fittings on the Esplanade Road, Fort, near Mercantile Bank. Write to LAXMIDAS RANCHHORDAS, 93-107, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3. 4218

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises. 3518

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Qualified SIGNALLERS, pay according to qualifications.
Apply SUPERINTENDENT of Telegraphs, G. I. P. Railway, Kali Chowki, Parel Road, Bombay. 262

NOTICE.

IF NARSINGH PRASAD KAYASTH, of Cawnpore, who was lately working in the U. P. Motor Training School Lucknow, will put himself into communication promptly with Mr. SANDS, Superintendent, of Police at Bareilly, he will hear something to his advantage. 4345

ADVICE TO FIRMS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF INDIA.

FIRMS and COMMISSION AGENTS of India prepared to take in hand the sale of French products, as soon as the circumstances will allow, may apply through the Consul for France at Bombay to the "Office National du Commerce Extérieur", an Official Institution, 3, Rue Feydeau, Paris, which will, free of charge, put them in communication with French manufacturers. A precise description of the articles required is to be given and if possible samples are to be sent. 4068

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."

ARRIVED ON THE 21ST MAY, 1918.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey. Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse
Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.
21st May, 1918.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 40 COVERED GOODS WAGONS" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, not later than 12 o'clock, May 31st, 1918, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1918 of the said 40 four-wheeled wagons 5ft.-6in. gauge, body 21ft., long inside and 9ft.-6in. wide inside.
2. Specifications and Drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).
3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.
4. The Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons whatsoever for non-acceptance.

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
North Western Railway.
Moghalpura (Punjab). 4243

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAVISHANKER JINABHAI KHAKHAR alias RAVISHANKER JINABHAI KHAKHER, late of Bombay, Brahma Kahatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Mechanical Workshop owner, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, without the Fort .....Deceased.
HARIGANGABAI, widow of RAVISHANKER JINABHAI KHAKHAR, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Brahma Kahatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ardeshir Dady Cross Lane, without the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Pushpasen, Dalpatram, Harilal and Yuvuraj the minor sons of the deceased .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of May, 1918.
Messrs. PURNANAND & Co.
4440 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
At 2 p.m. (S.T.)
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels double C. spring victoria by Windover in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable pucca built furnished Bungalow with out-houses, stable, etc., at Matheran, known as "Minocher Villa."
Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Cursetji Mancherji Banajee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Matheran
The very valuable pucca built furnished bungalow with cook-house, godown, servants' quarters, stables, etc., at Olympia, opposite Scottish Orphanage, known as "Minocher Villa."
The Bungalow is standing on 5 acres of land and its flooring is all tiled. There is a large verandah in front and rear, and has corrugated iron roof with ceiling.
There are 4 bedrooms with 4 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms and drawing and dining room.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 Bales Piece-goods, Damaged by Sea Water.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Modi Bunder, near Alexandra Dock's Hind Gate, on account of the underwriters:—
About 100 bales piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—
The above goods were taken alongside the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf but owing to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods, were loaded sank in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Jeejee House, Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall, and next to the Excelsior Theatre, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, electric hall lamps, musical box, rich English carpets, beaded door chicks, Ratnagiri made, inlaid marble top cabinet, corner cabinets, English glass door book cases, old China vases and jars, one set marble clock with figures, writing tables, French brass bedstead, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs mahogany dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, rich pictures, revolving top writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys and easy chairs, folding chairs, cane sofas, etc., etc. The property of R. Bailey, Esq., Proprietor Messrs. G. Bailey and Co., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTING AND BLACK SHAWLS.
On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. J. H Khermoosh & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Jacob E. Ani of Watson Annexe, Bombay.
15 bales Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170, ex. S. S. "Mahanada" "City of Madras" and "Clan Malcolm."
5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirting No. 1100, Ex. S. S. "Mahanada."
8 Bales Rallis Black Shawls 51 by 51 square Ex. S. S. "Elysia."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LANDS AT DADAR AND BORIVLI.
Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Keroba Kashinath Bhatker, the Plaintiff in suit No. 180 of 1917 (K. K. Bhatker vs. V. P. Bhatker and others) and pursuant to the decree dated 10th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 6th June, 1918, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, the following vacant pieces of land:—
All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or Oart called Dunkhimkhan with a dwelling hut on a portion thereof situate at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 709 and 331, New No. 4657, Old Survey No. 1/383 and New Survey No. 1/1458, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G No. 3208 (1) and (3) and Street No. 672 and 672B. in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and thirty-three and half square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the West by the property of Rukhmabai wife of Pandurang Narayen Athavle, on or towards the East by the property of Nasau Jagannath and others on or towards the North by the public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji.
All that pieces parcel of vacant land or ground situate lying and being at Datt Pada Borivli in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement 900 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—on the North by plot allotted for well and general use, on the East by the property of Damodar Sadashiv, on the West by public passage and on the South by the property of Gopinath Dadoba and another.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.
The sale of silver articles that were advertised to take place to-day, is WITHDRAWN.

SALE OF SASSOON WHITE SHIRTING AND GRAHAM'S BLACK SHAWLS.
On FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., at the Sale Room of the undersigned, by order of Mr. A. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, Mr. S. S. Reubin:—
1 bale 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 7 B
2 bales each 100 dozens Graham's Black Shawls, 50in. by 50in.
By order of Mr. A. Nimazee and on account and at the risk of Mirza Mahomed and Mirza Ahmed Shirazee.
2 bales Sassoon's White Shirtings No. 7 B. ex. s. s. Mahanada.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLI MATARPAKHADI.
Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Krishna Ramji Mahatre, Narayen Krishna Mahatre and Vishnu Krishna Mahatre, a minor by his father and the duly appointed guardian of his property, the said Krishna Ramji Mahatre, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1916, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 9th day of June, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed properties on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari or Toka land or ground situate at Worli outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and admeasuring 2,925 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3269 and bounded on the East by the property of Essaji Moosaji, on the West by the Gopchar, on the North by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai and on the South partly by the property of Damoder Raghunath and partly by the property of Mr. Cleveland.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari or Toka land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Worli Matarpakhadi, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the plot of land bearing New Survey No. 3207 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 1323 and Street No. 392 and bounded on the East by the property of Rowji Wasudeo, on the West by the property of Bhasker and Janardhan Bhasker, on the North by vacant land and on the South by the property of Varjiwandas Madhavdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF MAY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE of Valuable Marble Statues, Rich Tapestry, and Household Furniture.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Medows Street, Fort.
EX. S.S. "FRIETALLI BANDARIE."
Valuable consignments of marble statues and tapestry comprising white and coloured marble statues, large marble garden fountain, large size season figures, marble animal models, large hall lamps, pedestals, vases, etc.
Also rich tapestry of various colours and designs as also valuable household furniture comprising tapestry drawing room suites, handsome cabinets, sweet toned cottage piano, iron safes, book cases, dining room furniture, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Marble Season Status, Electric Statues and Marble Fountain.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the shop lately vacated by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., at the corner of Meadow Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Motilal Moolchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani and Sons, the following:—
1 Marble Fountain with Basin.
4 Marble Season Statues with Pedestals (summer, winter, autumn, and spring).
4 Marble Statues for electric lights with pedestals (Dance, Music, Love and Possie).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint and Oil Drums, Packing Cases and Kerosine Oil Tins, Wood Scantlings, Old Manila Ropes, Scrap Iron, Anchors and Chains, Carpets, Coir Runners, etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22nd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
Empty paint and oil drums, packing cases and kerosine oil tins, wood scantlings, old Manilla ropes, scrap iron, anchors and chains, steel wire rope, wind shoots, water tanks, wire ropes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES IMITATION JEWELLERY AND 4 CASES COTTON PIECE-GOODS.
Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Custodian of enemy property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, the following goods, belonging to undermentioned hostile firms:—
Mahla Brothers.
2 cases Imitation Jewellery Landwirthschaftliche, Credit Bank for Bohmen.
1 case Imitation Jewellery W. Klaar Gablonz.
4 cases Cotton Piece-Goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao, Bhawoo and Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S.S. "Saigon Maru."
20 bales, foolscap paper. Nakai quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs. size 26½ by 16½.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

COOK BETTER
by using the Annapurna Cooker. It is the simplest and most efficient Cooker on the Market. Do you wish to know what it has done for others? Write a card to-day to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd May, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moolji Jetha Market, Ganesh Gully, behind the Temple, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Thucker Lalji Valabhdas Kanji:—

9 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1069 or others.
8 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1079 or others.
13 packages each about 50 pieces white Shirtings No. 1089 or others.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES BLACK JUBILEE COATINGS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thucker Narandas Dwarkadas at his shop at Bhajia Gully, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Runchordas Purshotam:—

9 cases each 20 pieces Black Jubilee Coatings 40 to 45 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMBEKAR STREET NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

Under instructions from Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel, the mortgagees, under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1915, and made between Pir Ali Sha Bin Pir Bawa Miya, Nurbibi, widow of Dada Miya, Zulekhabibi, daughter of Dada Miya, Amasaheb, daughter of Dada Miya and Rakhiabibi, widow of Pir Sha Bin Bawa Miya and Peer Hydersha Bin Peer Bawa Miya of the one part and Messrs. Samson Ezekiel, Benjamin Samson Ezekiel and Moses Samson Ezekiel of the other part and in pursuance of the Power of Sale thereto enotained and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1317 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 991 and Street Nos. 70-74, and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Kambekar Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Kambekar Street, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Bawa Miya Mullaraywalla and on or towards the South by passage used in common by the respective occupiers of the said premises and the adjoining house of Ebrahim Kadar.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys at their office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,092 BAGS BROWN JAVA SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Lookmanji Ebramji at the godown of Seth Dharsy Nanji, opposite Princess Dock Clock Tower and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Raichand Hurgovandas:—

1,092 bags Brown Java Sugar.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

In all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 22nd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"The Made of the Mountains"

THURSDAY, 23rd MAY
The Daly's Theatre Success
"A WALTZ DREAM"

FRIDAY, 24th MAY
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
2nd Edition

SATURDAY, 25th MAY
Capt. Bairnsfather's humorous musical war play
THE "BETTER 'OLE"

SUNDAY, 26th MAY, AT 5-30 P.M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
A New Musical Play in 2 Acts
"HIGH JINKS"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

Commencing Saturday, May 25th
MARIE CORELLI'S
Most Popular Work
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"

The much-discussed novel thas brought the celebrated authoresto the zenith of her fame. Visualized as a great 6-Act Super Film.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL

TO-NIGHT
and following Three Nights only.
FREDERIC SHIPMAN
PRESENTS THE
FANTASTICS
Miles and Miles of Music, Mirth and Smiles.

Miss Nellie Black Violinist and Vocalist.
Miss Hilda Felstead Comedienne.
Miss Elsie Black Flautist and Piccolo Soloist.
Miss Mary Macfarlane Business Manager.

Complete Change of Programme every Second night.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Booking at ROSE & Co.

THE EMPIRE

TO-NIGHT at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Seething with the Red Hate and Blood Lust of Frenzied Nations.

The Mightiest Picture of World Conflict That the Brain of Man Has Yet Conceived and Realized

THE FALL OF A NATION

Thomas Dixon's Thrilling Film Spectacle of America's Future, with a Central Love Theme of Engrossing Power

VICTOR HERBERT'S MUSIC

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is the first original score ever written by an eminent composer to accompany a great picture. It will be performed IN ITS MAGNIFICENT ENTIRETY during the presentations here

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 10
MR. E. H. DUCASSE Presents
THE LEADING LIGHT OF THE PARISIAN STAGE AND SCREEN
MDLLE SUZANNE GRANDAIS
IN THE "ECLIPSE" MASTERPIECE.
"HIS GOLDEN HOUR"
A WONDERFUL DRAMA OF A WOMAN'S PASSION AND A MAN'S SACRIFICE

The opportunity you've long been looking out for is come!
It's up to you to avail yourself of it or let it go by!

HIS PRIDE & SHAME (Funny Comic)
PATHE GAZETTE (The Latest).

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

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MURDER . . MYSTERY . . MELODRAMA

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
IN A
Powerful Pathe Drama

"THE MARK OF CAIN"

PATHE'S
"HISTORY OF THE WAR."
Depicting the German advance on Antwerp.

PATHE GAZETTE, Etc.

Daily 7, 8-45, 10-30, Matinees, Saturday 5, Sunday 3-30 and

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PEACEFUL DENOUMENT!

Is it not always a sweet experience to see terrible crimes, dangerous characters, exciting incidents, all winding themselves up in a peaceful, pleasant termination?

Well, that is what happens at the most favourite of all Picture Houses in Bombay

THE WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

this week. All your old friends—good and evil—are hastening to the really very interesting conclusion in the splendid

"SEQUEL
TO THE
DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

Hundreds and hundreds of Cinema-goers have already watched the end of a mighty serial with absorbing interest, and it would be wise of you to lose not a single day in coming.

The **Gaumont Graphic** and a Screaming Comedy (in 2 parts) in this week's programme.

TIME:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE WEEK!

It's high times now you made up your mind to see the exciting Society Drama

THE
"Conquerors of Death"
(7,000 feet)

WHICH THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE-MAHAL
— CINEMA PRECIOUS —
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS

is screening this week, amidst universal approbation of packed audiences. It is a thrilling Episode of the dare-devil adventures of an extraordinary **trio**—including the modern Italian Hercules and a wonderfully well-educated dog! **Pleuse Note—this Photo-Drama has never before been screened in Bombay anywhere.** Come and see the thorny path of Love; the evils of social cankers, the fascination of a young peer for a simple miller girl. It is a charming Story altogether! Also the Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Film in the Programme.

Timings: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

POPULAR HALF PRICES.

AND NOW

Look out for our Magnificent New Serial

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
(45,000 feet long)

which will commence next Saturday.

Further Advertisements Later On.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30
THE GIRL and the GAME
EPISODES 7—8—9
The instructive and entertaining
UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
are included in the Programme.

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT
The Opening Chapters of
The Sensational Thirty Chapter Photo-Novel
THE
RAILROAD RAIDERS
Featuring
Helen Holmes
The Fearless Film Star
The thrilling Story of a Girl's plucky fight against a Band of Railway Robbers.
30 THRILLING CHAPTERS! SIX A WEEK!
Start seeing them from to-night
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

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ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH
TO-NIGHT
THREE NEW EPISODES
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FURTHER ADVENTURES OF
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
Also Showing
GAUMONT GRAPHIC.
A Comedy in two parts.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

AMUSEMENTS.

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At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
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OF VARIETIES
THE
Gaiety Comedy & Revue Co.
Presents
THIS SUCCESSFUL PARSI BURLESQUE
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
Preceded by
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Important Announcement!
AND
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
OF
Jimmy Gerald
Direct from the Battle Front and husband of the
Bombay's favourite Singer
ESSIE JENNINGS
AUSTRALIA'S OWN
ACROBATIC DAME
COMEDIAN AND ECCENTRIC DANCER
In his famous
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impersonation of
MOTHER GOOSE
as played by him for two consecutive years at the leading theatre of Australia will also present
A SCREAMINGLY FUNNY FARCE
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STEVE BUCKINGHAM & THE GAIETY COMEDY Co.

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"Goddess
OR THE
Girl FROM THE Heaven"
45000 feet long
1st Instalment 9000 feet long
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NEW ALAHMBRA CINEMA
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FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
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Repairs to Cameras a Speciality.
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THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.
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Telephone No. 1008.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, May 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. .. ..	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	99½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	..	59,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	4,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	..	1,000
,, ,, to Japan	.. ..	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	.. ..	1,314,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	.. ..	994,000

New York, May 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	7,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	25,000
Futures at New York July	.. ..	24.94—11
,, ,, Oct.	.. ..	24.08
,, ,, Jan.	.. ..	23.86 —4
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	26.55—10
,, ,, Orleans	.. 26.25	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	.. 24.63	
,, ,, Oct.	.. ..	24.22—8
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. ..	8½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.75 50
Silver Commercial Bars	.. ..	99½

New York, May 20th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	6,009
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. ..	..
,, ,, to Continent		..
Futures at New York July	.. ..	24.53—36
,, ,, Oct.	.. ..	23.69—39
,, ,, Jan	.. ..	23.45—41
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	26.25—30
,, ,, Orleans	.. 29.25	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	.. ..	24.27—26
,, ,, Oct.	.. ..	22.87—35

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

May 21.

This morning the tone of the market was quiet, Fine Broach May being nominally Rs. 672 and July Rs. 674. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier at Rs. 668 for both May and July then advanced to Rs. 672. The Colaba market opened at Rs. 671 and closed steady at Rs. 675.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	May ..	Rs.	675
Fine Akola	,, —	,,	630
Fully Good Bengal	,, ..	,,	525
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June ..	,,	699/700
,, M. G. Coompta	,, ..	,,	714
,, ,, Westerns	,, ..	,,	687

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 21ST MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals ..	592	577	532	497	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	587	572	527		,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ..		685	645		,,
M.G. Nag ore ..		665	645		,,
M.G. Yeo mal ..		655			,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon ..		645			,,
M.G. Arbracti ..		641			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		645	625		,,
M.G. Khandesh ..			572		,,
M.G. Muthia ..		580	544		,,
M.G. Kadi Viramgam ..		690			,,
M.G. Broach ..	685	680	672		,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 20th May 1918.

Cotton	12,882 bales.
Wheat	39,773 cwts.
Linseed	7,403 ,,
Rape, &c.	819 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,725 ,,
Castorseed	1,580 ,,
Rice	23,233 ,,
Myrabollams	3 427 ,,
Cottonseed	1,743 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil ,,
Gram	9,067 ,,
Jowar	857 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	3,040 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	595	580	525	485	Ready
Sciude-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	520	..	Ready
Akola Khamg .. Fair-Staple M.G.	..	640	620	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.) ..	682	672	654	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	690	..	Ready
Viramgam (M.G)	..	590	565	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.) ..	..	..	685	..	Ready
Wadgam-Dindi (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	710	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	706	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	725	Ready
Western (H.G.)	..	..	..	730	Ready
Compta (M.G.) ..	..	..	..	..	
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 21st 1918.

Rate per lb.

	Rs. as ps
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No 10	0 15 1
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Edward No. 10	0 16 1
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 9

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 21st 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 6 15/16
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	204
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	208½
Shanghai ,,	298
Japan	143½
Singapore	155½

Market steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 21st 1918.—5 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery. Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 8 0	7 10 0
,, Cawnpore 70-28	52 0 0	7 8 0
,, Karachi Rangla	52 8 0	7 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Cawnpore	7 0 0	7 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 2 0	8 8 0
,, Thin	7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	62 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	54 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	53 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	60 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	9 12 0	10 2 0
Groundnuts	43 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	30 0 0	5 6 0
Castorseed	46 0 0	9 10 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 7 3
Linseed May	8 10 0
,, Sept.	9 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-0.
Sovereign Rs. 18-9.
Silver ready ex-duty Rs. 112-2.
Silver 1st. Sett. Rs. 112-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 Months sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Fr. 203½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 212.
D. D. on Honkong Rs. 208-4.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 298.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 Days sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent War loan 1929-47, 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak, but improved during the course of the day on account of Bears' covering sales and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock exchange:—

Standards 1840, Swadeshi 2030, Simplex 780, Shapurji 133-12, Pearls 592-8, New Greats 382-8, Madhavji 2230, Luxmi Cotton 1650, Kohinoor 1460, Kasturchand 1950, Ind. Malwa 332-8, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 780, David 557-8, Currimbhoy 382-8, Crescent 242-8, Century 452-8, Nagpur 2430, Bombay United 895, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Advance 1270, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd. 1200, Tata Ordy. 241-4, Tata New Ordy 100 prem, Tata old Defd. 1115, Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 720, Bombay Steam 307-8, Tata Hydro. 1265.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock exchange:—

Standards 1847-8, Swadeshi 2030, Swan 660, Simplex 785, Shapurji 133-12, Pearls 590, New Greats 382-8, Madhavji 2230, Kohinoor 1460, Kasturchand 1950, Ind. Malwa 330, Ind. Bleaching 165, Luxmi Cotton 1650, Finlay 515, Fazulbhoy 787-8, David 555, Currimbhoy 380, Crescent 240, Century 452-8, Nagpur 2430, Bombay United 890, Bombay Dyeing 1300, Advance 1275, Katni Ordy. 240, Katni Defd 1200, Tata Ordy. 241-4, Tata New Ordy 100 prem, Tata Old Defd. 1105, Tata New Defd. 265 prem, Alcocks 840, Bombay Burma 720, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Bombay Steam 305, Tata Hydro. 1265.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 21st

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	1,300-0
Total up-to-date	27.67 415-12

Unique Opportunity for Government Contractors

For immediate sale all classes of high class Beldam's and Chaplin's Steam and Hydraulic Packings, such as Lion Steam Packing, Garlock Packing, Mosleys Duriflex Packings, Thistle Packing, Chaplin's Diamond Kohinoor Packings, Asbestos Wire Multicore Packing, Neron Packing, Paragon Packing, Genuine Tuck's Packing, etc.

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Best Ashwood Oars 12', 14' and 16' long.
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Ready-made Waterproof Paulins of all sizes.
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The cup to delight
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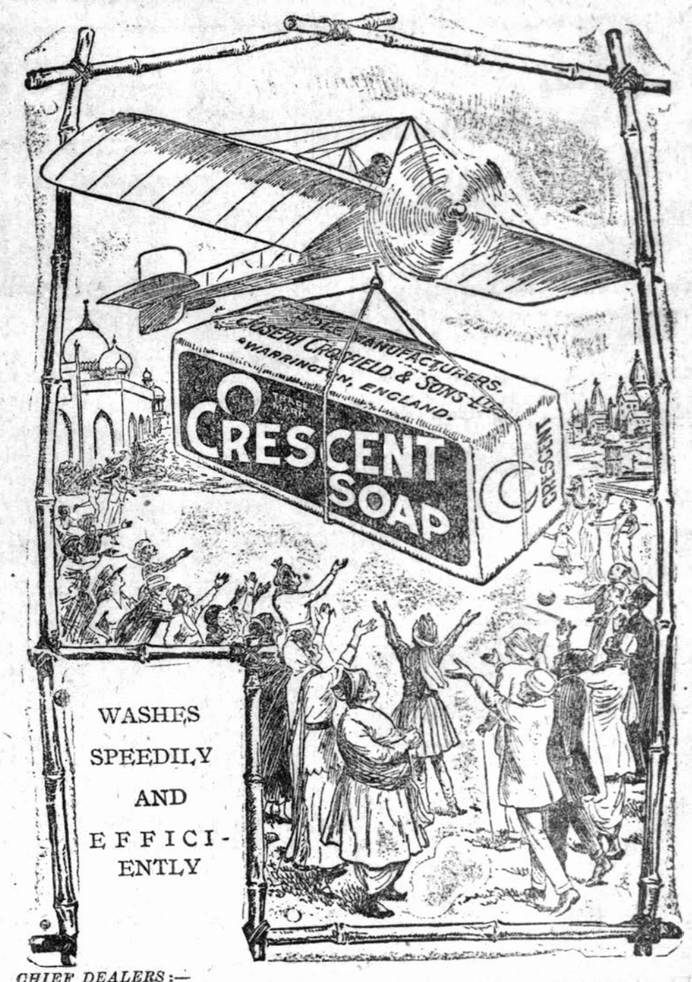

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L. MOTIRAM & Sons, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY

A THEIF'S EXCUSE.

HIS PREFERENCE FOR COAL

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, sentencing Ismail Kassam, a young Mahomedan (aged 22), who had six previous convictions against him and whom he convicted of the theft of a purse, addressed him as follows: Ismail Kassam. On your plea of guilty to the charge of theft of a purse containing Rs. 11 from the pocket of the complainant, Shanker Balkrishna in a tram car on May 16, I have convicted you under section 379, I. P. C. This is your sixth conviction and you appear to have committed this offence within three months after your realease from jail where you had been serving six months' rigorous imprisonment in consequence of your last conviction, which was for an offence punishable under section 379 of the I. P. Code. Ordinarily and in strict adherence to the law I should have committed you to the High Court, to take your trial at the ensuing criminal sessions or inflicted on you a sufficiently long term of imprisonment myself. But I take into consideration the fact that you have told me the reason why you committed this offence. You say you find it difficult to obtain work by reason of your past bad record and that therefore you wished to be sent back to jail where you get the necessary creature comforts. I have no reason to think that this was not your object, but your explanation cannot be accepted as a valid excuse in law for the crime which you have admittedly committed, otherwise people will commit murder and say that they being tired of their lives committed the crime with a view to receiving the sentence of death, and society will fall to pieces. However, believing that you have told me the truth, I tried to see if you could be sent to Mesopotamia or East Africa, in case I inflicted on you a somewhat long term of imprisonment; but I am informed that men having more than three convictions cannot be sent to the Front. I have therefore asked the Secretary of the Servants of India Society to take interest in your case and in cooperation with the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, to find some work for you after you have served the term of imprisonment which I now propose to inflict on you. You are a young man of 22 and I see no reason why you should not turn out to be an honest member of society, in spite of your previous bad record, if the sympathy to which you as a human being are entitled, is shown to you. On my part I will show you sympathy and as I have told you I have already arranged with others to take interest in you. I hope the mercy which I am showing you on this occasion will have the desired effect on your future career and that with the help of the humane institutions which I have mentioned just now, you will become a useful member of society. I want you to remember that if you abuse the clemency which I am now showing you, you run the risk of being transported for life. The sentence of the Court is that you be rigorously imprisoned in the common jail at Umarkhari for one month only.

FATALITY IN A MILL.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Manbodh Sadhan, a mill-hand, aged 35, working in a mill at Mazagon. The evidence was to the effect that on Sunday last the accused was opening the cover of a cylinder to clean the machine when his sleeve got caught in a wire and was dragged with the machinery. The machine was stopped and the deceased extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a shock following avulsion of the right arm by machinery at the place of work.

OPIUM DOSE TO END DOMESTIC TROUBLES

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest, touching the death of Dosa Jiwa, a hawker in cloth, aged 40, residing in Goghari Moholla. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had been demented for some months past as he had lost some money, and he also lost two children a few weeks ago, which made him worse. His wife, a hawker in oil, went out on Monday morning, and on her return home she found the deceased lying unconscious. He was removed to hospital, where it was ascertained that he had taken opium. He died in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by opium poisoning probably suicidal.

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Stencil Plate.	A to Z ½ inch.	4 per set.
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„	„ 1½ „	7 „
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„	Figure Set.	Rs. as.
„	1 to 9 & o ½ inch.	1 4 per set
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STENCIL INKS & BRUSHES

Stencil Ink.	Big tin.	1 Re. 12 annas.
„ „	Mid. „	1 Rupee.
„ „	Small „	8 Annas.
„ Brushes	No. 1	8 „
„ „	2	10 „
„ „	3	12 „

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Die Sinkers and Relief Stampers and Direct Importers of Rubber Stamp Requisites.

KANTA BDG., KALBADEVI RD., BOMBAY

BASE BALL IN BOMBAY.

LAST SUNDAY'S BRISK GAME.

Sunday afternoon in front of the Bombay Gymkhana the final game of the present base ball series was played. The opposing teams were selected from the men who have turned out for base ball practice, by Sherwood who acted as captain of one team and McDonald "piloting" the other. The result of the game was a victory for the latter team due entirely to the costly and numerous errors of the former. The score as given below shows that the defeat was rather decisive, 15 to 4, but as this was due entirely to loose playing, very little credit can be taken by the members of the winning team.

The team captained by McDonald won the toss and chose the field. The Umpire, Dr. D. H. Davison, called the game at 5.15 sharp with Goodrich and Moran on the "firing line" for the team in the field.—

Brough, the first batter was very easily thrown out at first base. Begbie, Lees and Sherwood had no trouble in connecting with the "sphere for safe hits and when the smoke cleared away it was seen that Sherwood's team had succeeded in "coralling" two runs. McNeil, the next batter, was caught out by McDowell and Dougherty who followed was retired by the pitcher first base route, thus retiring the side.

McDonald's team then went in to bat. Moran, the first batter, succeeded in getting to first base through an infield error. He was followed by Goodrich and McDonald who hit safely for clean singles. McDowell, the next man, was thrown out at first base but Dibbs, who followed, with a good clean hit to centre, field-scored the first two runs. Kiblewhite, the next batter, failed to get his base, but Neeper with a well placed hit to right field succeeded in bringing McDonald home, scoring the third run for the inning. Vasquez, the next man, was retired by the "strike-out" exit. Neeper dying at second. Here end the first innings.

Sherwood's team then came to bat. The remainder of the game progressed very evenly, except for the latter part of the fifth and sixth inning when Sherwood's team through a little "bone-head" work coupled with several errors allowed five and six runs to be scored against them respectively. The game, though rather uneven and one-sided, was very interesting to watch. The catch made by Neeper in left field was well worth the price of admission and robbed Sherwood of the longest hit that has been made on the local Gymkhana field. Vasquez's catch in deep centre was very opportune and the hitting of McDonald, Sherwood, Kibblewhite and Goodrich shows that their batting has materially improved and augurs very well for the coming Japanese series.

The box score given below shows that Sherwood had 8 "strike-outs" to Goodrich 4 but that Sherwood's team is credited with 7 errors and only 6 hits while the victors are credited with 16 hits and five errors. The game was indeed very loosely played but furnished considerable interest and amusement to all the spectators.

Name	Position	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Brough	C	4	0	1	8	1	2
Begbie	3B	4	2	1	2	1	0
Lees	SS	4	1	1	1	2	1
Sherwood	P	4	1	2	0	0	0
McNeil	2B	4	0	0	0	1	1
Dougherty	1B	2	0	0	7	0	2
Gibbs	LF	1	0	0	0	0	0
Curry	CF	2	0	1	0	0	1
Moir	RF	3	0	0	0	0	0
		36	15	16	21	6	5
Moran	C	5	1	1	5	0	1
Goodrich	P	5	2	3	0	3	0
McDonald	1B	4	4	4	4	0	1
McDowell	2B	3	2	1	8	1	0
Dibbs	3B	3	2	1	1	0	1
Kibblewhite	SS	4	1	3	1	1	0
Neeper	LF	4	2	1	1	1	0
Vasquez	CF	4	1	1	1	0	1
Johnson	RF	4	0	1	0	0	1

Runs Scored	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	R	H	E
"The Sherwood's"	2	0	1	0	1	0	0		4	6	7
"The Mac's.	3	0	1	0	5	6	0		15	16	5

Two Base Hit, Curry Dibbs. Home Run, Sherwood. Bees.

Stolen Bases, Moran, Brough, Goodrich 3, McDonald 2.

Double Play, McDowell (unassisted) Base on Balls.

Off Goodrich 1.

Hit by Pitcher, By Goodrich 1. By Sherwood 1. Struck Out, By Goodrich 4. By Sherwood 8.

UMPIRE:—Dr. D. D. Davison—Time of Game 1hr. 15m.

Attendance.—500.

MESSRS LEON MENASCHE & CO.

In our issue of Saturday last we published a notice from the "Gazette of India" regarding the winding up of the firm of Messrs. Leon Menasche and Co. The Liquidator of Hostile Firms writes that, according to his information, the notice is entirely incorrect. The winding up orders in respect of the firm were issued by the Government of India on 22nd December 1917 and were cancelled about six days ago.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Kumbhare, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Second Bombay Educational Conference, acknowledges receipt of donations as follows:—Messrs. Pragjee Surjee Rs. 101 Mr. Umer Sobani Rs. 50 R. B. Jamnallal Baclehraj Rs. 20.

Any further contributions may be sent to the Secretary at the Servants of India Society or, the Secretary, Second Educational, Conference, Poona.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The new programme at the Royal Opera House commencing this evening at 6-30 presents to the Patrons the powerful Drama "His Golden Hour," a Masterpiece, with the leading light of the Parisian Stage and Screen "Mdlle. Suzanne Granais" in the principal role.

This Drama depicts a young orphan girl, Suzanne Breville, being forced to marry George Detray, a rich man, whom she does not love,—all through the gambling of her brother in horse racing. She tries her best to resist and not to allow her passions for Ralph Lenoy, her past lover, to master her better nature. Her husband learning the cause of her unhappiness decides to free her from the barrier, by killing himself. Suzanne learns his intentions through his Will and saves him from death and his golden hour dawns at last. In addition, the bill includes a screaming two-really too good a programme to be missed. really too good a programme to be missed.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

PROGRESS HAMPERED BY WANT OF FUNDS.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held in the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust, yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The managing committee, in the course of the fourth annual report for the twelve months ending 31st March 1918, said:—

During the year under report no new society was registered in addition to the existing three societies referred to in the previons report. But the interest of the people in the housing question has been roused to a greater extent than in previous years, and three large housing schemes on co-operative lines are in the course of formation: one by the G. I. P. Railway Company for its employees, the second by the Hindus of Bombay, and the third by the Salsette Catholics.

The three existing housing societies have continued to make progress. The Saraswat Housing Society has purchased about 12 acres of land in Santa Cruz for constructing cottages on garden suburb lines. The Bombay Catholic Copartnership Housing Society has commenced its building operations at Santa Cruz and some of its bungalows will be completed and occupied before the rains. The Mangalorean Garden Homes Co-operative Society have purchased large areas of land at Andheri, but on account of high prices have not yet commenced building operations.

The housing movement has been attracting public attention to a greater extent than in previous years.

Public attention became concentrated on the subject in consequence of the recent abnormal rise of house rents in Bombay, and the people ventilated their grievances against landlords in public meetings and in the public press. Government had at last to take the matter in hand and pass the Rent Act in March last prohibiting the raising of the rents above the standard fixed in the Act. This measure supplies however only temporary relief; the real solution of the problem lies in the rapid construction of houses in large numbers. The abnormal rise in the cost of labour and materials as also the stringency of the money market has brought building enterprise in Bombay nearly to a standstill. On the other hand the sudden increase of population in the city has made the housing problem more serious than ever. The time has come when co-operative building enterprise should take a larger part in the solution of the housing problem than it has hitherto done. But the difficulty of raising capital on reasonable terms has been increasingly felt every day, and therefore unless financial aid is given to building societies by the State here as in all progressive countries co-operative housing cannot be expected to make any appreciable progress. The several housing schemes started in Bombay have failed to make any headway for want of funds. The representation made on the subject by the Association in November 1916 was favourably endorsed and forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Government of India. But the latter Government having as yet given no reply on the subject, a direct representation was addressed to the Financial Member by the Association in March last, and it is hoped that in view of the critical position which the housing problem has reached in Bombay, it will receive at his hands the sympathetic consideration it deserves.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of Bombay have invited competitive designs for types of cottages suitable for occupation by the working classes, containing, preferably double-room tenements, and a prize of Rs. 1,000 has been offered for the best design. It may be hoped that Government will also invite such competitive designs of cottages containing three to five room tenements, and will moreover organize an exhibition of model dwellings to serve as object lessons to future builders of cottages.

The report was adopted, and a committee was appointed.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

The market was dull and uninteresting with very little inquiry for stocks of any description and with less inter-bazar gambling going on. Clives were done at Rs. 248, Howrah 43-4; Kamarhatty 631; and Northbrook at Rs. 53-8. Coal shares were again neglected and only a small business took place in Industrial without any feature of interest to chronicle. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-12; Industry 15-4; Jumoni 10-6.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 266; Barnagore (ord) 130; Dally 210; Clive (ord) 248; Dalhousie (ord) 510; Empire (ord) 60; Fort William (ord) 317; Howrah (ord) 43-4 Kamarhatty (ord) 633; Kanknarrah (ord) 747, Kelvin (ord) 782, New Central (ord) 754; Northbrook (ord) 53-8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (ord) 323; Behar Oil 44-2; Howrah Oil 62-8; Port Shipping 21-12, Surma Valley Saw Mills 23-12.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st May, 1918, was 29.844 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DISINTERMENT OF A FAKIRS, CORPSE.

CIVIL SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, May 21.

When further hearing of the case against Rai Saheb Raghunath Prasad and others was resumed this morning Mr. Norton took up the cross-examination of Rai Bahadur C. K. Chatterjee, Civil Surgeon of Chapra. Witness said at 8 o'clock on the morning of 4th November the District Magistrate took him to the Rai Saheb's house to look at a grave. The Superintendent of Police took him there. The dead body had been taken out of the grave. The Superintendent of Police said the dispute was that the body was the body of a Mahomedan and asked for witness' opinion. The grave was then measured at witness' instance and found to be six feet four inches long and two feet four inches broad from inside. The depth could not be ascertained, as there was earth all round. The sides of the grave were made of brick, the floor was *kutcha*. He examined the interior carefully and he found it to be a fairly dry grave. He had been to the locality before, and he had seen another grave in the near vicinity. He was told it was a grave a Hindu sadhu. He was an orthodox Hindu, and, on sentimental grounds, he would not like to see a Mahomedan buried in the immediate vicinity of a Hindu grave.

Witness was then asked in detail about the grave. He said he did not measure the length of the corpse, when he saw it. The corpse would have shrunk a little from its height when alive after about eight months' interment. He had a certain amount of earth taken out from the side of the northern border and in those lumps he found a small cluster of separated hair. He first thought that the cluster might be *tik* (hair worn by Hindus on the top of head. The hair was measured and handed over to the police. He saw the corpse later on. He could not discern any hair on the top, but there were some hairs behind. He saw some things on the north-western corner and he found that a hand was lying there. If a man were buried with his right cheek and temple touching the ground, the arms closed over the chest and if his hand fell on the ground the hand would fall to the north of the head. It was physically impossible, but it would lie beyond and away from the trunk. His attention to the hand was not directed to by the Sub-Inspector or anybody else. He saw it first when the body was examined from the second grave. He noticed the knees pressed to the chest and the head. Two Mahomedans cleaned the body and during or after the cleaning the limbs of the corpse were not interfered with. It was obvious from the photograph that the arms were forced to the chest. That day he did not give a definite opinion to the District Magistrate about the nationality of the deceased before he had concluded the examination. After his examination of the body, he told the District Magistrate that he thought it was the corpse of a Mahomedan. That opinion was based partly on what he had heard, namely that Mahomedans are buried with the heads to the North and face to the West. There were no indication in the corpse itself that it was buried with the head to the North. His opinion that it was a Mahomedan corpse rested partly on hearsay.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

MUNICIPAL COAL SHOPS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

From to-morrow the Municipal Corporation will open coal and coke depots in all Municipal markets in the city to supply the needs of the different districts, price being fixed at nine annas per maund.

SHORTAGE OF DRUGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held at Simla on Monday. The "Pioneer" understands that the question of manufacturing in India drugs which can be more cheaply produced in the country than imported from abroad was discussed and it was decided to make a recommendation on the subject to the Government of India.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE AT NAVSARI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, May 21.

A correspondent writes:—The Baroda Raj Moslem Conference holds its sittings tomorrow. Preparations are in progress. This morning the president-elect, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, accompanied by Nawab Mir Syed Sadrudin Huseinkhan of Baroda and Peerzada Saheb Moulana Mir Saheb, arrived, when he was accorded a hearty reception on arrival. He was received on the platform by Peerzada Mir. Saheb, chairman of the reception committee and others. A procession was formed and the president-elect was escorted to Syed Sadruddin Durghawalla's bungalow. To-night the Moulood ceremony takes place at Luxman Hall, and the proceedings commence to-morrow at 3 p.m.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables to say that Sir James Meston, who since his return to London has had to undergo a small eye operation, has now completely recovered.

In response to an influentially supported request by the Khalsa College Committee, the Punjab Government has agreed to allow Mr. G. A. Wathen Foreign Service, to remain for the present as Principal of the Khalsa College.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA'S SCHEME TO SUBSCRIBE WAR BONDS.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., will sell to the public 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925, 1928, at the advertised issue rates, viz.:—

5½ per cent. free of Income-tax War Bonds repayable 1921, 1923, 1925, 1928, at par, i.e., Rs. 100 per cent.

Applicants for the Bonds can pay the amount in *one sum* or in such sums as may be convenient to them from time to time provided the sum of Rs. 10 for the Bond of every Rs. 100 applied for, is paid with the application.

The balance of the purchase money of the Bond is payable in instalments of not less than Rs. 5 for every Rs. 100 applied for, provided the full amount due is paid on or before the 30th December, 1919.

On all part payments received by the Bank, interest will be allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bonds will be delivered on full payment.

If any party who has purchased the Bonds through the Bank, desires to sell Bonds before he has paid the full amount, the Bank will do so on his account at market rate without charging any commission and will hand over the proceeds after deducting the amount due by the party to the Bank.

The Bank will make advances on the security of the fully paid Bonds to parties who have purchased them through the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at 6 per cent. per annum at any time throughout the years 1918-1919.

RASAI COMMITTEE.

HYDERABAD'S PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S CONDUCT.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a public meeting of Hyderabad (Sind) citizens held on the 16th instant:—

The citizens of Hyderabad (Sind) in public meeting assembled, place on record their emphatic protest at the conduct of the Chairman of the Rasai, Lapo, and Cher Committee in (1) bullying several leading Indian witnesses, whose evidence was adverse to European officers, (2) putting most insulting personal questions to some eminent Indian witnesses in admitting certain official witnesses with a view to discredit the evidence of several Indian gentlemen, (3) by putting questions touching their personal character, past career, and private relationship and in allowing the evidence of some witnesses not even officially summoned by the Committee, to whitewash certain individual officials.

SALT IN BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when there is great difficulty in obtaining cheap salt and in sufficient quantities, it is amazing that attempts should be made to restrict local production and output. The Commerce and Industry Department's notification prohibiting the manufacture of salt in certain districts of Bengal "except under and subject to the conditions of a license granted under the authority of the Government of Bengal" is extraordinary not quite sure what practice prevailed hitherto in the areas specified in the notification, though it is apparent from its language that these licenses were not held necessary. The public ought to know what are the circumstances justifying this step of the Commerce Department. It does not seem at any rate that the supply of salt has become abundant or that its price has gone down to a considerable extent. Is this one of those attempts to give "protection" to Liverpool Salt or raise more money by the manufacture of local salt? An explanation is necessary.—Yours, etc.,

V. R.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

LORD NEWTON ON CRITICISMS OF GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Recd. 9 a.m., May 21.

Lord Newton interviewed by the "Observer" regarding criticisms of the Government's attitude on the exchange of war prisoners, said it was ridiculous to charge the Government with inhumanity because France had done something at variance with her former policy. The British Government had done more for prisoners than any other Government. Lord Newton produced piles of documents to show the extraordinary trouble taken to sift the charges of ill-treatment and to redress grievances.

He mentioned that in addition to ordinary allowances the War Office was spending £50,000 sterling monthly on the relief of the British war prisoners in Turkey alone. He said that in the month of March, representatives of the Dutch Legation in Berlin had visited 72 camps on behalf of the British Government. Lord Newton condemned the agitation for retaliation which should not be resorted to except to secure improvement in the treatment of prisoners. It was not the fault of the Government privates were not included in the agreement for internment in Holland. The Germans refused to release privates because they compelled them to work.

Lord Newton concluded that the position was a very anxious one. Adoption of action similar to that of France would undoubtedly be considered, but the exchange of prisoners was very difficult and complicated. For instance, it would take 15 months to carry out the Franco-German agreement which was comparatively simple, compared to the case of British prisoners.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

A LANDLORD IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, on Friday, Dr. G. Godinho, Deputy Health Officer, E. Ward, charged Dr. B. S. Shroff, under section 372 F. of the Municipal Act, with allowing night soil to remain on the premises so as to be a nuisance, on the 7th instant. Mr. M. K. Azad appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the tenants.

Hira Natha, examined by the accused said that he was a private sweeper in the employ of the accused and was cleaning the privies. He was working in three of the properties of the accused. He was working in the Mount Road chawl for two years. He was cleaning the pans by the water from the flush and the floors of the privies by bringing water from the pipe. It was not true that the privies were not cleaned for one whole month.

Cross-examined by Dr. Godinho witness said he used to bring water in a bucket from the first and second floors, for washing the floors of the privies. Sometimes he had to bring water, from outside, but last month he had no occasion to bring water from outside. In the flush there was always water. In the current month also, water in the flush was available daily. The flush was never out of order. He began washing at 6 a.m., from the first floor, and was washing the privies on 4th and 5th floors at 6-30 a.m. after washing them he used to see the privies again at 9 a.m. on the 7th of May he did not see the privies at 9 a.m. There was no water in the tanks on the morning of the 7th May.

P. F. Mascaranhas examined by the accused said he was a contractor and was living at the Mount Road chawl at Mazagon on the second floor for the last 3 months. On Saturday evening at the end of last month he heard some hammering and some sound coming from the third floor. He went on the third floor and saw some people there. He did not mind much and came down. He heard some beating sound, either of iron or wood. He was not sure, which. Out of the 5 or 6 persons, there he knew only man who was G. I. Sighat. There he was (pointing to the latter.)

Cross-examined by Dr. Godinho, witness said that except on that day, he did not go at any other time upstairs because there was no occasion to do so.

EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED'S MISTRY.

Hari Narayan, examined by the accused, said that he was mistry in the employ of the accused. Among his duties were the looking after of pump and water fittings. On the 7th of May the pumps were not in order. On that day the iron fitting was found missing. The Bhaiya who worked the pumps reported about that missing fitting. Witness told the Bhaiya to report the Motha to the accused.

Questioned by the Court, whether the 7th of May, was the only time on which the pump did not work witness said that on the 28th April also the pump did not work. Some one must have hammered the pump which was jammed. He got it set right by one Ghela Narayen, a carpenter. It took two hours for repairing it.

Cross-examined by Dr. Godinho, witness said that when he used to go in the morning at 8 he used to examine the tanks. After the tanks were filled he used to remove the wooden handle of the pump and keep it in a godown. On the 7th the wooden handle was not missing. It was the iron handle that was missing.

Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said that he did not make enquiries for the missing handle. Between 8 a.m., and 12 noon on the 7th May when the handle was found he made no arrangement for water.

Chunilal Gulabchand, examined by the accused said that he was a Mehta in the employ of the accused. He was also supervising the buildings. No one complained to him of the filthy condition of the privies of the Mount Road Chawl. On the 7th May at 7-30 a.m., the Bhaiya informed him that the iron portion of the handle was taken away by someone, and that water had not risen to the upper floors. He referred the Bhaiya to the accused and went to see the privies. He was present when the Bhaiya reported the matter to the accused. This was at 1-30 p.m. In the evening he saw the pump was working. He knew that the pump was getting out of order after a month or two. On the 28th April the pump did not work.

Questioned by the Magistrate, witness said that he did not remember whether on the 7th May, between 8 and 9 a.m., he saw any municipal officers. On the 7th morning there was water on the 4th floor, but on the top floor, that is the 5th floor, there was no water. The first time he saw the accused on the 7th was between 1 and 1-30 p.m. The accused was then coming from outside and getting out of a gharry, when the Bhaiya reported the matter to him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 per year to town and mofussil subscribers respectively.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 22nd May, 1918.

THE BIOLOGY OF WAR.

Reuter favoured us the other day with the views of several German professors on the war and the "kultur" which they wish to impose on the world. These views are important only as showing how the bulk of German "intellectuals" have learnt nothing from the awful sacrifice of human life that the war has entailed. They are useful also as a reminder of the appeal to the world which ninety-three of them issued in the early days of the war, which many of us still remember for the characteristically precise and categorical manner in which certain things were asserted to be "not true." Amidst this orgy of lunacy only one German "intellectual"—Dr. G. F. Nicolai of Berlin—preserved his sanity. Depressed by the melancholy guise in which German learning presented itself to the world, he contemplated the publication of a counter-manifesto intended as an appeal to moderate men throughout the world. It is not necessary to say that Nicholai's attempt to get any signature to his manifesto was altogether unsuccessful. Undaunted, however, he intended developing his ideas in the form of a course of lectures, to be delivered during the summer of 1915. That purpose also was foiled, but fortunately for the world, the notes made for the lectures became the basis of the book now published by him on the biology of the war—"Die Biologie des Krieges; Betrachtungen eines Deutschen Natureforschers,'—published in Zurich. For an eminent German professor to publish a book of this character at a time like this is an act of great heroism—especially when it is remembered that the author is now in prison for daring to say things which are "true," as the world, and not Germany, understands "truth." The book, according to Dr. Nicolai, is written primarily for his countrymen, but the theme which it deals with is of the supremest moment to the whole civilized world.

The Allies are now determined to carry on the war, no matter what the price, until victory is won. They are so determined, because they have realized that the only way of securing an enduring peace for the world is war to the end. Thus their detestation of war by itself is the measure of their determination to carry on the present struggle to a successful issue. The object of Dr. Nicolai's book is to analyse the nature of war, to discuss its place in the development of humanity and thereby to show how destructive it is of human progress. He is, therefore, at one with the Allies as far as his ultimate object is concerned. True to his race, he is not tormented by the thoughts of the suffering and tortures of the war. His objection to war rests on the conviction, demonstrated rationally, that war is an anachronism, an institution which the human race has outgrown, and which now acts as an obstacle and a hindrance in the path of human progress. And he ruthlessly destroys the doctrines, writ large throughout the whole of recent German literature, that war corresponds to a deep and ineradicable human instinct, that it promotes a galaxy of virtues, and that it represents for mankind the same struggle for existence as is found throughout all nature. He admits that war does really correspond to a human instinct, but he repuudiates the suggestion that instincts should in all cases be followed or even that they are always beneficial. As in the case of animals, instincts, he says, may survive long after they have ceased to have any meaning. Besides, with changed conditions, instincts may positively be injurious. War, in fact, can only arise where, as he says, the sense of property is developed, and its only purpose is the exploitation in one form or another of the enemy. It thus implies the perpetuation of slavery and is only defensible in so far and so long as slavery is defensible. He also finds no difficulty in disposing of effectually the familiar doctrine that war represents for man the highest form of struggle for existence. He admits that there is such a struggle, but, he insists, it must be a struggle for life and not a struggle against life, such as war represents. The true struggle for existence, according to him, is expressed in terms of the consumption of the general stream of energy, the object of each individual and species being to utilize as large a share as possible of this energy—a struggle that in its later stages assumes the form of opening up new sources of energy. "The victory of the machines," he adds, "is the only possible victory which is still open for man to achieve to-day corresponding to the general rules of the struggle for existence."

This is not the only damaging part of his criticism of the claim that war is an expression of the struggle for existence. He shows that the selection which war does in fact exercise is only a negative one. What would be the type of man that would ultimately evolve from a prolonged continuation of the present type of struggle? Dr. Nicolai pictures him thus:

"It is not to be expected that a remarkably courageous, strong, intelligent race would arise . . . but there would result a kind of rabbit-race, corresponding to our present trench warfare. The new man would be without refined needs, which cannot be satisfied in dug-outs, with bad noses, if only to bear the smell of decomposing bodies, but quick and active, equipped with good ears and eyes, to be able to leave and return to his hole quickly at the right moment. . . . . He would have a low level of intelligence, since the occupation is primitive and simple; he would have contempt for the work of peace . . . . a certain *esprit de corps* with his comrades; above all, hate and fear of the enemy."

The strong and the intelligent go out to battle and are killed or return maimed; in addition to the children and the aged, those who remain behind are mostly "the blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiots, the hunchbacks, the scrofulous, the mentally deficient, the impotent, the paralytics, the epileptics, the dwarfs, and the deformed," and also, the morally defective, the convicts, the cowards and the malingerers. All these are safe and for them war forms a kind of life insurance, enabling them to enjoy a period of prosperity in the absence of their more efficient competitors. Qualitatively also the war has a brutalizing influence on the individual and on the national life. "The decisive fact is that war places men before situations in which they are compelled to act unlike men." Dr. Nicolai's description of the results of war in the national life forms a crushing indictment of the German Government. War, he says, brings with it an atmosphere in which lies are deliberately encouraged, hatred is carefully fostered, and the feelings of hatred survive when the reports which engendered the animosity have been recognised as false. This strengthening of the anti-social side of the nation's soul is to him the greatest calamity which war brings in its train.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AND ANARCHY.

The Rev. R. A. Hume, a missionary, who, we believe, is held in considerable esteem by the public of the Deccan, wrote the other day to our morning contemporary, criticising Mr. Gandhi for advising the agriculturists of Kaira to resort to passive desistance for securing a redress of their grievance. We shall not attempt here to traverse all the statements made by the reverend gentleman in regard to the situation in Kaira or to reply *in seriatim* to the various attacks made on Mr. Gandhi personally in the course of the letter. One of our correspondents, Mr. V. K. Bhuta, has sufficiently exposed the fallacies and misstatements with which Mr. Hume's letter bristles. We would, however, draw attention to one statement in Mr. Hume's letter, which challenges an emphatic reply. He writes:—"Disobedience to lawful and well-meaning authority is the root of anarchy." Mr. Hume is no doubt aware that the terms "lawful" and "well-meaning," which he has used, are not absolute terms but only relative, depending on the point of view of the persons using them. What may appear lawful and well-meaning to Mr. Hume may not appear so to others. It is because the cultivators of Kaira are convinced of the *lawless* character of the exaction sought to be made by the revenue authorities and cannot appreciate the well-meaning of the efforts of the authorities that they have resorted to passive resistance as a last resort, and Mr. Gandhi has blessed their struggle.

Mr. Gandhi has so often and so fully defined the ethics of passive resistance, both by precept and personal example, that there is no excuse for a man of Mr. Hume's intelligence to misunderstand him. We published yesterday a report of Mr. Gandhi's speech delivered in one of the villages of Kaira District. Therein he sums up the A B C of passive resistance in his own inimitable language. He says:

The first duty of a satyagriha (passive resister) is to ascertain whether he is on the side of truth in what he is about and if he is assured of that, he should fight for it even at the cost of his life.

Surely, Mr. Hume knows that the whole edifice of human freedom, whether individual or communal, has been built upon the foundations of the principle here enunciated by Mr. Gandhi. Socrates, Christ, Galileo, Lincoln, to mention only four of the greatest names in human history, laid down their lives for what they believed to be right and in resisting what they believed to be unlawful. What tyranny has there been in human history that has not been exercised with good intentions on the part of the tyrants? The cup of poison was administered to Socrates with a view to rid the community of a "corruptor of the youth:" Galileo was burned at the stake to rid the world of heterodoxy. It does not lie in the mouth of a Christian missionary to question the ethics of passive resistance. Mr. Gandhi does not, let us note, advocate hitting back. He advises people only to *suffer passively* for being obliged to disobey what they consider to be unlawful demands. If preparedness to suffer passively for what you consider to be the truth be anarchy, then such anarchy is an essential condition of all growth of human freedom. Mr. Hume's gospel of submission to well-meaning unlawfulness masquerading in the name of law and authority smacks more of the Teutonic gospel of "kultur" than anything else. Mr. Gandhi is too much of a veteran in the cause of human liberty to be scared by the bogey of anarchism conjured up by Mr. Hume.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Now that the Emperor Karl's private overtures for peace have become established facts, it is interesting to notice the claim of President Poincaré which was communicated to Prince Sixte concerning Alsace-Lorraine. The exact meaning of the geographical expression is of peculiar importance to Britain, since Mr. Lloyd-George declared that the nation stood to the death in respect of the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. What is Alace-Lorraine? President Poincaré's first reply said: "The Prince Sixte is commissioned to tell Emperor Karl with regard to the latter's declaration about Alsace-Lorraine, that it is not a question for us of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1871. What France asks for is the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 and 1790 with the valley of the Saar with restitutions, reparations, indemnities and guarantees on the left bank of the Rhine. With reference to this contention of the French Government, Mr. Balfour declared that the restoration to France of the Alsace-Lorraine of 1814 or 1790 had never been an Allied war-aim. The conversations between the Czar and the French representative, M. Doumergue, on this question, unknown to British Government until much later, had, he said, no international bearing and did not pledge the British Government. The fact that the Emperor Karl cannot bargain with what are the possessions of Germany, must put negotiations of this kind out of court, and in recalling the Sixte episode it becomes to-day a matter of detail how much or how little France claimed of Alsace-Lorraine. The British nation has, by France's demand for Alace-Lorraine, understood the expression to mean the territory annexed by Bismark and surrendered by Thiers in 1871. When the National Assembly sat to ratify the treaty at Bordeaux the representatives of the departments to be given up protested against their fate. Count Hertling, when speaking in the Reichstag, said that in 1871 Alsace-Lorraine was not annexed, but dis-annexed, suggesting the reversal of a past annexation by France. If we go backwards in this fashion, we become mentally entagled with the strange title deeds that accrue to the combatants that from time to time fought for Alsace and Lorraine, and secured fragments. The treaty of Ratisban secured Strassburg, the capital of Alsace for France. The agreement of Ryswick in 1697 confirmed it. In 1790, after the revolution, smaller territories were acquired by France. The difficulty about 1790 or 1814 is that there is no fixity of rights necessarily attaching to those dates. There is only one canon upon which we can proceed and solve the question of territorial assignments. We cannot trust to the luck of past adventurers, monarchical or ecclesiastical, and carve out territory for modern Governments. The principle of self-determination is the equitable solution to-day. If this view is accepted by the Allies, there will be among them no differences of opinion as regards the assignments of territory and the adjustment of frontiers. It is the principle upon which the settlement of Alace-Lorraine must be decided.

Notes of the Day.

Salt in Bengal.

A Commerce and Industry Department notification prohibits the manufacture of salt in Bengal except under and subject to the condition of a license granted under the authority of the Government of Bengal. This step can hardly be regarded as having been taken in the interest of the people—especially the poor—of Bengal which for some time past has been undergoing what can only be described as a salt famine. Bengal is probably the only part of the country the people of which have to depend for the supply of this most essential article of daily consumption, mostly on foreign imports.

An Indigenous Industry Discouraged.

It is not necessary here to enter into the causes of this dependence. Suffice to say that until not many decades ago Bengal, in common with most parts of the country, had a flourishing indigenous industry of salt manufacture. No attempts were made by Government to preserve, much less to encourage, this industry. On the other hand, as the British Indian Association said in its memorial to the Government in 1882, positive obstacles were placed in its way—obstacles which while they gradually led to its ruin, afforded encouragement to foreign imports.

An Undesirable Step.

It might have been thought that, in the present state of things in Bengal, Government would give especial facilities to the people of the province to manufacture salt. The step which they have now taken does not afford any such facility. On the other hand, it certainly appears to have been prompted by one of two considerations—either to afford still greater encouragement to importers of foreign salt than what they have hitherto enjoyed or to allow the Madras Government, with their monopoly of salt, wider field of exploitation. In either case the people of Bengal must be the losers, for under the system of monopoly that is inevitable they must pay more than they do now for their supply of salt.

Scarcity of Kerosine Oil.

The scarcity of kerosine oil in Bombay continues to press hard on the poor and middle class population and, unless something is done promptly to alleviate the distress by a better regulation of the supply, matters are bound to come to a crisis in the near future. The Controller has no doubt been empowered to include this article of daily necessity among the articles to be "controlled," but beyond notifying the maximum prices, nothing has been done to ensure that the residents of the city, especially the poorer classes, are provided with an equitable supply along with the rich. The half a dozen oil companies which monopolise the trade have shut down most of their agency shops in the different parts of the city, keeping open only one or two shops where oil cases can only be bought by persons who wield "influence" at the head office.

The Remedy.

The poor and middle class people who cannot reach the head office are naturally enough nowhere in the struggle to secure tins of oil. As to the hawkers of bulk oil, they are as scarce as swallows in winter and the few that turn up accidentally refuse to part with any larger quantity than a bottle at a time and that, too, stuff of an abominable type. Moreover, whenever oil of a purer type is doled out, these hawkers insist that a bottle of the crude oil also should be bought at the same time, otherwise they refuse to sell at all. We do not know if this practice has the sanction of the Controller or of the companies. The practice ought to be put a stop to at once and a more equitable supply of purer oil made available to the poor and middle classes by the opening of shops in convenient centres.

Intolerant Criticism.

In the annual report of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference which was submitted to its eighth session the other day, the following passage occurs:

The greatest enemy to our progress is the Medical Registration Act, endangering our very existence as practitioners of the Indian medical science, but as the body of our annual report will show, we have spared no pains to bring its evils to the notice of the Government, and done our best to convince them of the most harmful and prejudicial effect which it will exercise on our profession, and deprive poor Indians of all kinds of medical relief.

The Act, which has now been adopted in all the provinces, has a very subtle motive underlying it, that ordinarily escapes notice. It is calculated to exalt the Western system of medicine at the expense of the indigenous systems. The Nestors of the British Medical Association have openly expressed their contempt for these systems by characterizing them as "barbarous." The report has naturally refuted this malignant aspersion cast on the oldest systems of medicine. "We venture to submit," says the report, "that if our systems of medicine are "barbarous," there is no other system which can aspire to be called civilised with even a show of justification. The Western system of medicine is considerably indebted to the Eastern system for its origin and development."

A University for Ceylon.

The need for an independent University has been greatly felt in Ceylon and public opinion in the Island is solidly in support of the immediate establishment of one. Leaders like Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam have made consistent appeals to Government which, unfortunately, have fallen on deaf ears. Four million people, who form the inhabitants of this Island, derive their education mainly from secondary schools and the external examinations of an English University. It is needless to labour the importance of higher education, without which, as Sir Ponnambalam said last week, there can be little hope of development for the people in any direction. It is therefore a melancholy irony that patriotic Ceylonese should be under the necessity of impressing upon "enlightened" British administrators the urgency of providing the indispensable facilities for such development.

COL. SEMENOFF'S ADVANCE.

BOLSHEVIST COMMITTEE ARRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 19.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 21.

It is reported that Colonel Semenoff's cossack force has occupied the Manchuria station and also the town of Chita in Trans-Baikalia where they arrested the Bolshevist Committee.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FELT IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 21.

The shock of earthquake mentioned in the Simla report of Sunday was distinctly felt in Madras as to cause doors and windows to rattle, but lasted for only a few seconds.

Official and Personal.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., to be a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court in succession to the Hon. Sir Stanley L. Batchelor, I.C.S., retired with effect from the 20th May 1918.

Fort.

FRIDAY, May 24.

Byculla Mechanics' Institute: Empire Masquerade Dance at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 25.

Hindu Gymkhana, annual general g of members, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 26.

or Muscat, Charbar, Henjam, Bunder , Linga, Bahrain, Bushire, Koweit wadur will be closed at the Bombay al Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. Registered and parcels will be accepted up to m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
r Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. 0 and Cinema at 6-30.
of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and

d Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, nd 10-15.
Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Ter- 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
l Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 0-30.
hambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
merican Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 30 and 10-30.
exandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Prin- treet.
s Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 0-30 (S. T.).
o Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, 0-30 (S.T.)

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

nd permission of the Officers the Band /17th B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of nder the direction of Mr. W. S. Wal- m 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

nd permission of Colonel T. W. Bon- D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th P. Railway Battalion will play this a programme of music under the di- of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster cing at 6-15 p.m.

COMMISSION AGENT ROBBED.

rsey Liladhar, a commission agent of Street, reports the theft of a coat and taining one currency note for Rs. 1000 teen of Rs. 10 each, four gold studs , of the collective value of Rs. 1,195, s "pedi" on Monday.

RIKES' FAMILY RELIEF FUND

neral Meeting of the subscribers to the ' Family Relief Fund will be held ow, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at Mr. Mavji i Sheth's Office at 72, Apollo Street,

o consider the letter of Laxman R.

o consider the disposal of the funds .

o consider the question of forming a to ameliorate the condition of workmen.

neral public meeting of the subscrib- he Pardi High School Fund will be on Sunday, the 26th instant, at t 3 p.m. (S. T.), for forming an on Society.

a genuine pleasure to write with a

nd Point 14 Carat gold Nib

OUNTAIN PEN

t is of American Manufacture.

ver fails, it runs smooth and it gives atisfaction.

purchased it is a life long companion, pen guaranteed.

the execution of his duties as a railway servant. Mr. P. Godinho defended the accused.

It was alleged that on the night in question the fireman came late on duty, when the accused found fault with him and on his answering in an insolent manner, the accused ordered him to leave the engine at once. The fireman refused to do so, and when the accused moved towards him the fireman hit him. The two then closed with each other and in the struggle the fireman fell off the engine on to the rails and sustained a severe cut on the crown of his head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he remained unconscious till the next morning. The Railway Police then charged the accused with obstructing a public servant in the execution of his duties.

The Magistrate said the alleged obstruction had taken place on a locomotive. The definition of "railway" in the Railway Act did not include a "locomotive", which came under the definition of "rolling stock." It had been held in a Calcutta case that a "railway carriage" did not come under the Railway Act, and the charge under the Railway Act against the accused could not therefore be sustained. The Magistrate therefore discharged the accused, and said the fireman was at liberty to charge the engine driver under another enactment.

THEFT BY A PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Sakharam alias Gangaram Bapoo, a peon, with theft, as a servant, of a gold necklace, set with pearls and rubies, and a gold chain, of the total value of Rs. 300, from a handbag, which his master, Mr. Rahim Noor Mahomed, a broker, had placed on a table in his office in Hummum Street on the 14th instant. The accused was trying to dispose of the articles, when he was arrested on suspicion by Sub-Inspector Achreker.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented Mr. Achreker on the way in which he had detected the case. He said it was creditable to Mr. Achreker.

CHINAMEN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Achiv Azan and Ling Whong, two Chinamen, with possessing two and three "tolas" of opium respectively without a license. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 respectively.

LOVE-MAKING IN PUBLIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—What would you think of the sight of several Officers and Anglo-Indians clasped in the arms of young girls and indulging in all kinds of excesses in an open hack victoria going along Girgaum Road on either side of which reside respectable people? What a demoralizing influence would such a spectacle produce on young minds that may chance to see the carriages passing by? I do not think that the Police are powerless to stop this. Indulgence in such sports along Queen's Road may be excusable as people do not reside there, but such behaviour in the open in a thickly populated street is a transgression of the regulations and the offender must be dealt with according to Law. It's a pity that some of our Parsi brethren are following suit as out of the three carriages I came across along Girgaum Road last Friday night one carried a Parsi couple almost clasped in each other's arms. Another Parsi couple passes along Girgaum Road every day in a motor car at about 8 p.m. and I am very much anxious to note down the number that I may approach you, Sir, with the same.—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly find a place for the following suggestion in your estimable

By the treaty of April 19, 1839, Russia guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium. On August 4, 1914, this neutrality having been violated by Germany—which had also guaranteed it—Belgium called Russia to her assistance.

Russia replied to this appeal on August 5, promising to Belgium the support of her arms. Thus the Belgian nation entered the conflict for the defence of her independence and her neutrality confident in the indefeasible loyalty of the Russian people.

On February 14, 1916, Russia desired to renew by a solemn act the engagements she had undertaken with regard to Belgium, "heroically faithful to her international obligations." Russia declared before the listening world that she would not put an end to the hostilities until Belgium was reestablished in her independence and largely compensated for the injuries that she had suffered. Russia further promised Belgium her assistance in assuring the commercial and financial reinstatement of Belgium.

Those in power as the result of the Russian revolution have just signed treaties, February 9 and March 3, 1918, by which they lay down their arms before the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. Meanwhile Belgium is still the prey of the Imperial German Armies, who oppress her, decimate her population with pitiless privations and repressions, and overwhelm her with the worst moral sufferings. The Belgian nation continues to oppose these violences with the force of resistance that she gathers in the consciousness of her right, in the beauty of her cause, in her attachment to liberty.

Respect of treaties is the basis of the moral and legal relation of States and the condition of an honest and regular international order. Belgium, drawn into the war by her will to respect an agreement guaranteed by Russia, continues the struggle without flinching and at the price of the most painful sacrifices. She considers that the word of Russia, upon which she relied, remains pledged to her. She refuses to believe that the Russian people, master of its destinies, will irrevocably persist in denying the solemn promises made in the name of Russia. Belgium, confiding in the honour and loyalty of the Russian people, reserves her right of claiming the execution of obligations whose permanent character removes them from the influence of internal changes in that State.

SWISS COTTON EXPORTS TO GERMANY

The special correspondent of "The Times" at Berne writing on March 14th states that the pro-German propaganda has recently been rife in the Swiss Press in systematically confusing the Swiss cotton problem, which was already sufficiently difficult in itself. The Allies have asked Switzerland not to export to Germany any category of cotton tissues which can serve any military purpose. In peace Switzerland's export to Germany of this article consisted almost entirely of highly finished light tissues. The latter were raw materials for the Saxon embroidery industry. For the last two years Germany has prohibited the import of expensive and luxurious goods of this kind. Consequently the cotton tissues at present exported from Switzerland to Germany are no longer of the same quality as in peace, and they have a real economic, and not merely a luxurious, value.

The S.S.S. (Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique) agreement between the Allies and Switzerland permitted the continuance of the latter's export to the Central Empires of certain articles having a special importance for Swiss trade, provided that such articles were not found to possess any military value. The progress of the war has shown that certain of these articles are of greater military importance than was at first thought

inches, Tezpur five, Burdwan two five, Calicut four, Mangalore a two Ootacamund one and a half one.

The temperature rose to 123 Jacobabad yesterday.

Forecast: No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, CO
Bombay, 20th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	
Temperature of Air	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	
Dew Point	
Relative humidity of Air	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	
Maximum temperature of Air	
Minimum do. do.	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	
Fall of Rain	
Total fall during month	
Do. do. year	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 21st May	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT B

The following are the hours and the tides in Bombay Harbour dur uing week. Hour stated in Bom Time depth of water is at Prince's

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW Bomb Mean
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	
Tues.	21	m 8	37	24	7	21	m
		8	2a	24	11		
Wed.	22	m 9	21	25	6	22	m
		8	50a	25	2		
Thur	23	m 10	2	26	4	23	m
		9	35a	25	6		
Fri.	24	m 10	41	27	2	24	m
		10	17a	25	10		
Sat	25	m 11	18	27	10	25	m
		10	56a	26	1		
Sun.	26	m 11	53	28	4	26	m
		11	34a	26	4		
Mon.	27	0	28a	28	8	27	m

The following are the hours of sunset, according to Indian Stan during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.
May 21 (Tuesday)	6h. 3m.
" 22 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.
" 23 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.
" 24 (Friday)	6h. 2m.
" 25 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h. 2m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full M 2.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPO

Summary of observations reco hours on Tuesday, the 21st May data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. in defect in the extreme north an excess in the south-west Punjab. perature is above normal throughou ximum ranging from 110 deg. F. to

The United Provinces. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in d western districts. Temperature is above the average both by day and maximum averages 113 deg. F. in the Division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity continu in west Rajputana. Day tempera nues above normal in the north of and the maximum at Jacobabad rose to 123 deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Ce West.—Skies continue lightly to clouded in south Gujarat and elsewhere skies are clear.

The Central Provinces.—Duststo ported locally from the west of t Skies are lightly or moderately cl midity is in excess in the extre Night temperature is above norma stations.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 5.0 and Mormugao 0.10in. Skies are m heavily clouded. At Karwar humi excess and night temperature in

The Bombay Deccan and Hydera is moderate to heavy in the sout Deccan and light elsewhere. Hun cally above normal. Day temper

igment of the Supreme Court of
elating to the authority of the
of Trinidad over indentured
s in plantations.

ten-Cartmell appeared for the
Joseph de Verteuil; Mr. H. M.
r the respondents the Acting
of Trinidad and another.

rmoor, in delivering their Lord-

gment, said the appellant had
everal years the owners of the La
te, in Trinidad. The respondent
S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G., was the
vernor of Trinidad, and the re-
he Hon. A. de Boissiere was the
e Immigration Department and
ctor of Immigrants. The ques-
ed in the appeal was whether an
e by the Acting Governor for the
the indentures of the immigrants
on the La Gloria estate was a
effective order. That question was
n the negative by Mr. Justice
Wright and in the affirmative
preme Court sitting in appeal.
gration Ordinance contained the
applicable to the employment of
s in the colony. Section 203

y time it appears to the Governor,
nt ground shown to his satisfac-
all or any of the immigrants
on any plantation should be
herefrom, it shall be lawful for
ansfer the indentures of such
s for the remainder of their
terms of service to any other
who may be willing to accept their
nd pay the remaining indenture

nder that section that the
made the order to which the
took objection. There was no
t, if the Governor did act in good
in the limits of the authority
by the ordinance, he was fully
and no Court had any power to
The case for the appellant was
rder was not made under the
d statutory exercise of the discre-
l in the Governor by Section 203,
consequently of no effect. It was
thin the jurisdiction of the
Courts to entertain that ques-
d to determine whether the
acted within the limits of the
nferred on him by a municipal
Section 203 empowered the
to transfer the indentures of the
s "on sufficient ground shown to
ction, that all or any of the
ts indentured on any plantation
be removed therefrom." The
did not prescribe any special
but there was an obvious im-
that some inquiry must be made,
would enable the Governor fairly
ine whether a sufficient ground
shown for the removal of immi-
The particular form of inquiry
end on the conditions under which
tion was exercised, and no
ule could be formulated. In the
er appeal the Governor exercise
tion on a complaint made by the
of Immigrants with regard to the
and condition of immigrants on
. What was the procedure which
case the law would imply when the
e was silent? The Governor was
upon to give a decision on an
tween parties, and it was not sug-

not properly carry through the duty entrusted to him without making some inquiry whether sufficient grounds had been shown to his satisfaction that immigrants indentured on the appellant's estate should be removed. Their Lordships were of opinion that in making such an inquiry there was, apart from special circumstances, a duty of giving to any person against whom the complaint was made a fair opportunity to make any relevant statement which he might desire to bring forward, and a fair opportunity to correct or controvert any relevant statement brought forward to his prejudice. However, there might be special circumstances which would justify a Governor, acting in good faith, to take action even if he did not give an opportunity to the person affected to make any relevant statement, or to correct or controvert any relevant statement brought forward to his prejudice. But the Supreme Court had found that the Governor did give the appellant a fair opportunity of meeting statements made to his prejudice, and their Lordships fully concurred in that finding.

The only remaining question was whether the Governor did comply with the requirements of a fair inquiry. On December 16, 1915, the Governor, *ex parte*, and affording no opportunity to the appellant, to make any answer or explanation, made an order for the removal of the indentured immigrants from the estate, and the transfer of their indentures to some other employer. The first intimation which the appellant received was in a letter of December 20, from the Protector of Immigrants to the manager, setting out the complaints with regard to the indentured immigrants on the estate. The complaints were:—(1) That they were not receiving proper medical attention; (2) that they were dissatisfied because of their isolated condition; (3) that the number of convictions was high; and (4) that the wages earned were comparatively small. The appellant and his manager obtained an interview with the Governor, and were granted a fair opportunity of placing before him their answer to the allegations. A question was raised as to the accuracy of certain figures, and subsequently the appellant's manager wrote to the Colonial Secretary enclosing a copy of the register of the case before the magistrates for the La Gloria estate, from October 1, 1914, to December 30, 1915, and giving particulars tending to show that the authorities had arrived at their figures on a wrong basis and that further inquiry was necessary. After further correspondence the Governor decided that the immigrants on the La Gloria estate must be removed and transferred to another estate, the manager of which was willing to accept them.

It appeared to their Lordships that the correspondence showed that the Governor did not proceed without giving fair notice to the appellant of the charges made against him, or a fair opportunity to make an answer. It was no part of the duty of a Court to review the discretion exercised by the Governor and the evidence directed to that issue was irrelevant. The appeal failed, and their Lordships would humbly advise his Majesty to dismiss it, with costs.

MARRIAGE AND STATE CRAFT.

KAISER'S PRINCES AND A GRAND DUCHESS.

Several inhabitants of Luxemburg, including two judges, and Swiss tradesmen who have arrived at Zurich recently declare that the refusal of the young Grand Duchess of Luxemburg to accept a Prussian prince

tive than we, do not hesitate to tell him so. Roughly speaking, he receives about as much putting as one of our wounded or convalescent men. In return, an extremely high standard of conduct is expected of him. A carping critic might call it impossibly high. He is forbidden to partake of alcohol in any form, while his morals are ruthlessly safeguarded at every turn. The Americans are essentially a race of idealists not afraid to express their ideals. Their ideal of this new Army of theirs is an Army of Ironsides, blessed by abstention from strong waters and upheld by the Sword of the Lord and Gideon. Reduced to terms of prohibition from beer, and supervision by innumerable vigilance societies, these blessings may strike the prosaically minded "beneficiare" as a trifle drastic. Still, the big idea is there all the time; and America excels at carrying big ideas into execution.

So much for the soldier. But the civilian is doing his "bit" too. Her soil is so rich and her territory so vast that we in England and France are apt to overlook the fact that America is feeling the war pinch too. The cost of living has doubled. Sugar is nearly as scarce as with us. There is a serious scarcity of casual labour, for the tide of immigration which supplies that demand has ceased to bow since the outbreak of the war. There has been a coal famine so serious that it was actually found necessary at one period to import coal from England in order to enable certain liners to sail from American ports. There is a scarcity of meat and wheat, largely because America must feed the Allies as well as herself. Compulsory rationing is on the way; and no bad thing either; for, as with us, the just are making sacrifices for the benefit of the unjust. Meanwhile a voluntary programme of self-denial has been promulgated by the Government. Thousands of men, women, and children are cheerfully submitting to that programme, not because it is compulsory, but because it is "playing the game." The following popular ditty gives succinct expression to the soul-anguish of the patriotic American to-day:—

You tell me to eat less?
Well—Tuesday is meatless;
I grow a bit thinner each day.
My socks, they are feetless,
My beds, they are sheetless;
(All gone to the Y.M.C.A.);
My Mondays are heatless,
My Wednesdays wheatless;
I live just as mean as a miser;
My coffee is sweetless,
My trousers are seatless—
Oh Hell, how I do hate the Kaiser!

Individual effort and individual sacrifice are everywhere apparent. Hundreds of wealthy and prominent men, over military age, have abandoned their business for the duration of the war and are now serving in various Departments of State at a nominal salary of one dollar (4s. 2d.) a year. Hundreds more are engaged in the manifold activities of the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A. And it is the same with their wives and children. Still, this work is only individual work. To-day the American nation, in the first year of its war, is divided (as was another country with which we are more familiar) into people who realize the war and people who do not. Those who do are contributing to the common cause a measure of effort and devotion out of all proportion to their numbers. In fact, it is not too much to say that every American to-day who does realize the war—with the realization that goes deeper than flag-waving—is straining every nerve to win it. And his numbers are increasing week by week. But America is a big country.

The fund started by her Highness the Maharani of Bhavnagar in appreciation of Lady Willingdon's services, has now reach-

ing. He said, "We in Assam have our duty in no mean degree. Already our small cadre of European officials many as 148 have joined the Army European non-officials 225 have gone more than 3,000 men from Assam have joined the regular forces; 900 and 10,000 men from us have the Labour Corps in France, while 1,000 men from Sylhet have gone to in Mesopotamia. We have added our to the 49th Bengal Infantry. His ness the Maharaja of Manipur has buted a double company to the Army, and, last but not least, the of Sylhet (hundreds of them) are ever manning the mercantile navy upon high seas in constant peril of their To last year's war loan contributions all classes in Assam have been up meagre scale; and I need hardly al what Assam has done in supplying and other essential commodities to the of the Empire at large and part to soldiers who are fighting in fronts. This is what we have done past, but it is up to us to do still The need to-day is greater than it ever been and it is up to us to more and make greater efforts. We comparatively small province with seven million inhabitants, six millions the plains and one million on the To add to our difficulties, the Kuki now in rebellion and we are waging anxious and arduous civil war, which only dissipates our resources in men in money, but shuts out all hope of cruitment in a large and very pro portion of the province."

A resolution was adopted that in the twelve months Assam should raise recruits for the Army and com were appointed in each district effect to it.

GERMANY'S BLINDED SOLDIERS

Sir Arthur Pearson writes to the Graphic" as follows:—

It was so long the fashion to that Germany led the way in eve that it is well to be able to record other instance in which we can be Of course, a nation that regards so "cannon fodder" would not be like waste too much time or expense upon who are of no further use in the line. The men we are training Dunstan's do not need the assistance dog to lead them about. Thanks I lost my sight sufficiently long be war began to understand the requ of the blind, and the system of adopted here enables our men about in safety, and follow a useful pation.

None of them would think of being ed by a poodle. Not only does a sense of hearing become more acu he rapidly acquires the sense of d and can safely take walks alone thoroughfares he is accustomed to, ed he is properly trained. That is the main objects of this institution I happen to know that the Germa ed are employed in munition factories ing work that will cease with the e the war, I can only imagine that t mate fate is to perambulate th with a dog and a tin can, in which by can drop stray coppers should t pen to think of it.

Our fellows will, at all events, that miserable end, as every one can earn a decent living at some occupation.

GE BY RESULTS

the remarkable testimonials from both
en and the general public and see what
has done for those suffering from Func-
eakness, Exhaustion and Debility, even

PLEASE NOTE
THAT

VIOLENT GUNNING ON BRITISH FRONT.

LINE ADVANCED AT VILLE-SOUS-CORBIE.

EFFECT OF LATEST AUSTRALIAN SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says there was much violent gunning during the night and it continues spasmodically. To-day is one of the days mentioned in trench gossip as likely to witness the renewal of the German offensive, but we shall see.

A dazzling sky is moaning and droning with our machines. The success of the Australians on Saturday resulted in the carrying forward of our line at Ville-sous-Corbie on a front of two miles.

ENEMY ATTEMPT REPULSED NORTH OF HINGES.

EXTENSIVE AIR-RAID ON ENEMY BILLETS AND RAILWAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20, 1-15 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners in a successful raid yesterday in the Albert sector. We heavily repulsed an attempted enemy raid northward of Hinges. Hostile cannonading increased considerably during the night on the Albert-Bucquoy front.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says our aeroplanes dropped nineteen tons of bombs on the railway stations at Courtrai, Valenciennes, Aulnoye, Roulers and Chaulnes also on aerodromes, dumps and billets. The majority of air fighting occurred well eastward of the lines. We brought down twenty-one enemy aeroplanes (and drove down two. Eight British machines are missing. Flying was possible only half the night owing to thick mist, but ten tons of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Marcoing, Haubourdin, Douai, and Chaulnes, on the billets in the neighbourhoods of Bapaume and Bray also on the Solway works and the lock gates at Zeebrugge. One of our machines did not return.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AT VILLE-SUR-ANCRE.

AUSTRALIANS CARRY GERMAN POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

Last night's British communiqué says a local operation at Ville-sur-Ancre was completely successful, the Australians carrying the German positions around the village which they took possession of capturing 360 prisoners and twenty machine-guns. Our casualties were slight.

We successfully raided a post southwest of Meteren inflicting casualties.

FRENCH FRONT.

INTERMITTENT CANNONADING NORTH AND SOUTH OF AVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 21.

Last night's French communiqué says there was only intermittent cannonading north and south of the Avre.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN HANGARD.

FRENCH PENETRATE ENEMY'S THIRD TRENCH,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

A French communiqué says there was fairly lively artillery fire in the region of Hangard and south of the Avre. Our detachments penetrated as far as the enemy's third trench northwest of Rheims in the direction of Bermericourt, carried out much destruction and brought back prisoners and material.

AMERICAN TROOPS POURING IN ON WEST FRONT.

THEIR DETERMINATION AND THOROUGHNESS IN ORGANISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says parts of Northern France have become almost suddenly thickly populated with the American fighting troops. Great American training camps and depots spring up on the spots where two months ago only the British khaki was normally seen. The outstanding impression of the American organisation may be summed up in the word "thoroughness"; one is conscious at every turn of the resolve of Sammies to fight till victory is won. Intensified training is tirelessly carried out in combination with the British and the French. Large formations are steadily being drafted to augment the Americans already in the fighting line and these are immediately replaced by still larger numbers.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S TRIBUTE TO LABOUR UNITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

Field-Marshal Haig has issued a special Order of The Day paying a tribute to the devotion, endurance and gallantry of the labour units under most trying circumstances. At the beginning of the present battle the discipline and spirit of these units enabled them to render very valuable assistance to the rest of the army.

AMERICANS ON WESTERN FRONT.

HOLDING GREATER MILEAGE THAN BELGIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

The Americans on the Western front now hold a greater mileage than the Belgians.

SUPERIOR SKILL OF OUR AIRMEN.

FULLY REALISED THROUGHOUT GERMAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., May 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says one of the most striking features of the present phase of the war is the superior skill of our airmen. An officer pilot who was recently taken prisoner, says this superiority is fully realised throughout the German army and is regarded with grave concern. He added that the moral of the enemy air service was lower than it had ever been and the quality of material supplied often showed great deterioration. Many new machines were built of tubing and wire of poor quality resulting in increasingly frequent mishaps. These damaged machines were sent back to Germany patched up and used in instructional schools resulting in accidents. The pilot doubted whether thirty per cent. of the school aspirants ever got to the front. So great was the shortage of officers that private soldiers were being trained as observers.

HOW A MACHINE-GUN WAS CAPTURED.

Referring to the Australians' capture of a machine-gun post west of Morlancourt the correspondent says:—

The Australian patrol with tunics off and sleeves rolled up were not noticed until they were within a few hundred yards of their quarry; then with a regular wallaby whoop they dashed in with levelled rifles and told the garrison to put up the hands. Twenty-one pairs of Teutonic paws soared with unanimous promptitude and the party was marched to the Anzac line whilst a few Australians took charge of the machine-gun and trained weapon quite in the opposite direction.

CASUALTIES IN AIR-RAID ON COLOGNE.

TERRIBLE PANIC AMONG RESIDENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

It is reported that 25 were killed and 47 injured in the air raid on Cologne. The bombs fell mostly in the centre of the city causing a terrible panic. Considerable damage was done and several buildings wrecked.

SHIPS IN DUTCH WEST INDIES

TO BE PLACED UNDER ARMED CONVOY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, May 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 21.

In the States-General, van Loudon referring to the intention of shortly placing several ships in Dutch West Indies under an armed convoy and probably accompanied by a coaling vessel said he was unable positively to state that no international difficulties would arise, but he presumed that this would not be the case.

AMERICA'S SILVER EXPORT TO THE ORIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 21.

A telegram from New York dated 17th says silver exports to the Orient to-day were one million dollars and last week two millions.

BRITAIN ACCUSED.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

Mr. Dillon presided at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party in Dublin after which a statement was issued declaring that the Government never really intended introducing and passing a Home Rule Bill containig the slightest hope of a settlement. The latest developments suggested that the Government did not intend producing the Bill and that their promises were simply meant to deceive the Commons and the public, but especially the American Government and the people and the European Allies.

The statement appeals to the United States not to be deceived by British propagandist misrepresentations of Ireland, but to urge Britain immediately to apply to Ireland the principles of self-determination expounded by President Wilson.

OBSERVER'S ATTACK ON MR. DILLON

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

The "Observer" in an editorial article says: The seriousness of the German plot has been known for some time in view of Capelle's assertion that Germany had assured the supply of U boats years ahead and that these would not cease efforts to get in touch with Sinnfeiners. This repeated treason must be put down unflinchingly. We hope that the President and the people of the United States will not be misled by Mr. Dillon's malevolent manifesto which falsely declared that the British Government was insincere in its intentions regarding Home Rule. The British policy in Ireland is plain, namely, firstly, to restore the normal order of civilised society, secondly, to apply gradually equal military service as in England, Scotland and Wales, and thirdly, to bring in the Home Rule Bill. For these purposes Lord French and Mr. Shortt, both convinced Home Rulers, have gone to Ireland. Yet Mr. Dillon is actually trying to wreck the Home Rule Bill before it can be introduced, while Mr. Lloyd George's Government is faced by the stubborn opposition of Irish Unionists to Home Rule in any form it gets no constructive assistance from the Nationalists. The American constitution could never have been framed, nor a settlement in South Africa reached by the impracticable temper which the Nationalists are showing. The preparation of the Home Rule Bill is making active progress but time is required to frame it with wise and liberal statesmanship. That is the sole reason for the delay which Mr. Dillon seeks to misrepresent. The provisions of the former Bill must be entirely recast. Moreover, the federal system of Home Rule must be applied to the whole of the United Kingdom. The British Ministry must have time to restore political security in Ireland to frame the Home Rule Bill, create a cooler atmosphere and advance steadily towards equal service. We are convinced that the Government will be supported by the American people in ending so far as Sinnfein is concerned, a state of things which Resident Wilson would not tolerate for a day.

SINNFEIN LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

A telegram from Dublin states that Sinnfein leaders Devalera, Countess Marckievicz, Arthur Griffiths, Doctor William Dillon and William Cosgrove, Sinnfein member of Parliament for Kilkenny have been arrested.

ARRESTS UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 8-10 a.m. May 18.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

A telegram from Dublin timed 2 o'clock this morning says: A considerable number of arrests have been made in Dublin and throughout Ireland.

The "Daily Chronicle" telegram from Dublin says: The enforcement of conscription in Ireland is dead and buried.

Others arrested in Ireland include Darrett Figgis, Thomas Hunter, Joseph McCraith, John McGarry, Patrick Okeefe, and Doctor Richard Hayes. All arrested were made under the defence of the Realm Act.

100 ARRESTS MADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

It is reported that altogether about a hundred arrests have been made in Ireland. Joseph MacGuinness, M. P. member of Sinnfein executive has been arrested. Valera is the President of Sinnfein. Griffiths is the founder and candidate for East Cavan. Cosgrove is treasurer and member of Dublin Town Council and Figgis is Secretary.

Prisoners have been taken aboard the naval ship at Kingstown. The military and detectives raided the Sinnfein headquarters in Dublin taking a number of documents. Arrests were made during the night in Dublin, Belfast and other towns.

DELAY IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE

EXERCISING EXPERTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, May 21.
Recd. 1-45 a.m. May 22.

The delay in the German offensive is exercising experts, who opine that enemy plans have been modified at the last moment owing to unsettled weather and the necessity for rearranging and amalgamating troops. The Allied aviators have undoubtedly seriously dislocated teh enemy organisations and concentrations.

A semi-official statement, however, points out the increasing activity of artillery, especially on a twelve-mile front between Bucquoy, south of Arras, and Albert. The enemy in Flanders has also begun a very violent preparation with gas shells. This may be regarded as a sign of imminent resumption of enemy offensive of which other warnings are redoubled air activity and methodical increase of reconnoitring raids.

GAELIC LEAGUE ORGANISERS CHARGED.

FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION USEFUL TO ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

At Row Street, to-day, James Cotter and Richard Cotter, organisers of the Gaelic League were charged with collecting information which might be useful to the enemy.

The coast guard thrice hailed the accused in a boat off Kingstown whereupon sail was lowered and the boat disappeared, but the naval drifter caught it up. The description, much of which was false, of damage by air raids in England with places and buildings mentioned was found in James Cotter's pocket. James Cotter was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Richard Cotter was found not guilty and discharged.

TRENCH AT CAPOSILE.

ITALIANS CAPTURE A PORTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

An Italian official message says: One of our storming parties on Sunday night captured a portion of the trench at Caposile. We heavily repulsed a strong counterattack in the morning taking thirty prisoners and four machineguns. Allied airmen dropped eight tons of bombs on military objectives in Vasugana and brought down eight

GERMAN ADVANCES IN S. RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

Indications that the Germans are still advancing in South Russia are gathered from a Moscow telegram dated the 16th stating that the Russian evacuation of Kursk has begun and that railway traffic thereto is supervised by the military. The communist newspaper, "Pravda" urges the speeding up of enlarged preparations for the enewal of hostilities and says that the Brestlitovsk entreacte is drawing to a close.

COMMENT OF "IRISH TIMES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 22.

The "Irish Times" says that the Government has not acted a moment too soon. All signs pointed to another armed outbreak posibly in connection with German landing. It is known that important documents have fallen into the hands of Government through coast-guards arresting a man with certain evidence upon him. No formal charge has apparently yet been preferred gainst prisoners who were arrested on warrants under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Professor John McNeill was the only prominent Sinnfeiner not arrested. Everything is quiet in Dublin and throughout the country. The Sinnfeiners are dumbfounded at the swiftness and thoroughness of the action of the authorities.

The attitude of Mr. Dillon is much discussed. It is stated that he must either break openly with the Sinnfeiners or declare himself on the side of German plotters.

The only case where resistance was offered to arrest was that of Ted O'Driscoll and five others at O'Driscoll's house at Skibbereen. O'Driscoll was wounded in the arm by a revolver. A band of masked Sinnfeiners in motorcars raided the Duke of Abercorn's Tyrone seat, Barons Court for arms, but found nothing.

(Continued from Column 6.)

are free are they mutually helpful, only where they are free, do they realise their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in the common interest and common necessity."

In conclusion President Wilson said, "If you could read some of the touching despatches which come through official channels, for even through those channels there come the voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic, if you could catch some of those voices that speak of the utter longing of the oppressed and the helpless peoples all over the world and hear something like a battle hymn of the Republic, hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, to set their lives free, to set their children free, then you would know what comes into the heart of those, who are trying to contribute all brains and power that they have to this great enterprise of liberty. I summon you to comradeship, I summon you in this great week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world.

"OUR DUTY IS TO WIN THE WAR."

NOT TO BE DIVERTED BY INSINCERE APPROACHES.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON MISSION OF RED CROSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 18.
Recd. 12 noon, May 21.

President Wilson reviewed the Red Cross parade this afternoon and in the evening he addressed a Red Cross mass meeting in the metropolitan Opera House inaugurating the campaign to raise a second hundred million dollar fund for war relief purposes.

Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Red Cross War Council, who has just returned from a visit to the war zone, in a speech declared that the next few months would be the most critical of the war. The moral of the Allies had never been higher and soldiers and civilians were confident of victory in spite of the knowledge that Germany's supreme effort was imminent.

President Wilson was accorded a tremendous ovation when he entered the Opera House and again when he rose to speak. Speaking ex tempore, President Wilson said:

THE TWO DUTIES.

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war and the second duty, which goes hand-in-hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing not only the real quality of our people but the real quality of our purpose and ourselves. Of course the first duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished is to win the war. I heard a gentleman recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?" I asked Congress to name no limit because Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry and we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations and found them insincere. I now recognise them for what they are, namely, the opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the East, to carry out the purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal regarding accommodation in the west involves reservation regarding the East. Now, so far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France.

The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succour, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell them now that they are mistaken, for the glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish for peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours and they know what they are. But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but an opportunity to demonstrate character and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross—not that our men in arms do not represent our character for they do and it is the character which those who see and realise appreciate and admire, but their duty is the duty of force.

WHAT THE WAR IS DOING FOR WORLD.

The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succour and friendship. Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world?

In my own mind, I am convinced that not one hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of the war has knitted it together and better even that that, if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture. In the centre of the scene four nations are engaged against the world and at every point of vantage are showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandisement, and against them twenty-three governments, representing a greater part of the population of the world, have been drawn together into a new sense of community of interest and purpose and a new sense of unity of life.

WAR SECRETARY'S EXPERIMENT.

President Wilson continued "The Secretary for War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy, a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said 'If you want to try an interesting experiment, go up to any of these troop trains and ask the soldiers in English how many of them have been in America.' The War Secretary tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and said 'How many of you, boys, have been in America?', and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up 'Me from San Francisco', 'Me from New York all over.' There was a part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People who had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us and who were now friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy.

Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together and this intimate contact of the great Red Cross of the peoples, who are suffering terrors and deprivations of this war, is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre and heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love. My friends, a great day of duty has come and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. The duty of us all now is to serve one another and nobody can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough, I am old enough, to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens."

That was a war to save one country.

WAR TO SAVE THE WORLD.

This is a war to save the world and your relation to Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You cannot give anything to the Government of the United States: it will not accept it: there is a law of the Congress against accepting even services without pay: the only thing that the Government will accept is the loan and the duties performed, but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross. Down in your hearts you cannot take very much satisfaction in the last analysis in lending money to the Government of the United States because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction and some men even have dared to cavil at the rate of interest not knowing the incidental commentary that that constitutes upon their attitude, but when you give something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such a form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself.

You know the old cynical definition of gratitude, as a lively expectation of favours to come, well there is no expectation of favours to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that a man may be succoured, homes restored and suffering relieved, that the race on the earth may have the blight of destruction removed from it and that wherever the force goes there shall go mercy and helpfulness. And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare and do not consider yourself liberal in giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity, but if you give until it hurts then your heart's blood goes into it.

"THE EMBLEM OF CHRISTIANITY."

And think what we have here. We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of great international organisation which is not only recognised by the statutes of each of the civilised governments of the world, but it is recognised by an international agreement and treaty as the recognised and accepted instrument of mercy and succour and one of the deepest stains on the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross. That goes to the root of the matter; they have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as a thing which nobody was to touch because it was the expression of common humanity. By being members of the American Red Cross we are members of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world and this Cross is the emblem of Christianity itself.

It fills my imagination to think of women all over this country, who are busy every night, every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with the forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships, ready to curtail the duties of household in order that they may contribute to this common work, that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

When you think of this you realise how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used not only for the service of soldiers, but for the service of civilians where they suffer and are lost in the maze of distresses and distractions. You have then this noble picture of justice and mercy as two servants of liberty for only where men are free, do they think the thoughts of sympathy, only where they

(Continued in Column 4.)

MUTINY AMONG GERMAN TROOPS.

IN ESTHONIA AND AT DVINSK.

SEVERAL OFFICERS KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

A mutiny broke out among the German regiments at Wesenberg in Esthonia and several officers were killed. The German High Command sent trustworthy troops who arrested two hundred mutineers, ten of whom were immediately shot.

Another mutiny occurred in the German regiment No. 375 at Dvinsk which the war prisoners returning from the interior of Russia supported.

AUSTRALIA AND FEDERAL UNION.

NOT WITHOUT CONSENT OF ITS OWN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, May 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watt replying to questions stated that Australia could not be committed to any system of federal union with the Motherland or any Dominions without the consent of its own people or parliament.

GERMAN REFUSAL OF ARMISTICE IN RUSSIA.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN DON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 21.

A wireless Russian communiqué points out that the Germans, in spite of the agreement for cessation of hostilities, are still engaged in military operations in the Don region. The Government has communicated with General Mirbach pointing out that there is no justification for refusing an armistice and requesting General Mirbach to expedite the reply with a view to restoring peaceful conditions.

The Russian People's Commissaries have sent a message to the provincial councils, ordering compliance within a week of a decree for the creation of a strong, united, red army to defend the Republic against internal and external enemies.

ALARMING FAMINE IN PETROGRAD.

PRACTICALLY NO FOOD AVAILABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m. May 21.

A telegram to "The Times" from Petrograd dated April 30 says:—

The famine in Petrograd is alarming. Practically no food is obtainable and the meagre rations, which are doled out by the authorities are inadequate for subsistence. Food is so valuable that it is secretly circulating, instead of paper money. Hams cost sixty pounds each, and butter costs forty-two shillings, cheese thirty-six shillings, flour, twenty shillings and potatoes, six shillings per pound. Most of these are only obtainable privately.

The British community, which is now reduced to five hundred has induced the Consul to wire to London for eatables.

PRO-ENTENTE DEMONSTRATIONS AT PRAGUE.

AUTHORITIES FORBID MEETINGS AND SUPPRESS NEWSPAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 21.

A telegram from Prague says in consequence of pro-Entente demonstrations the authorities have proclaimed meetings forbidden have suppressed newspapers, expelled young Slavs visiting the town and have threatened to close the national theatre.

AFTER-CARE OF DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 21.

An inter-Allied conference on the after-care of disabled soldiers and sailors has opened in London. Delegates are present from England, Belgium, France, Italy Portugal, Serbia, the United States, Siam, Canada, South Africa and India. Mr. Hodge, Minister for Pensions, presided.

The Duke of Connaught, in opening the Conference on behalf of his Majesty, said they were all united to bring light on the subject and discuss all that was new and scientifically possible to alleviate the sufferings and heal the wounds of brave, gallant men who had shed their blood for home and country.

U39 INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CARTAGENA, May 20.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

A French seaplane patrolling the Straits of Gibraltar espied, bombed and disabled the submarine, U39, which was subsequently towed into harbour by the second submarine, whereupon the latter departed. U39 has been interned.

A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think in fairness to Mr. Oliveira, the acting Second Presidency Magistrate who tried the case of assault against Ramsingh Virsingh certain facts which do not appear in the papers must be published. As your comments are based on facts supplied to you by your reporter—I shall say nothing about your contemporary's comments, for they appear to be based on facts and *law* supplied by the reporter—I feel that the public will judge for itself how far your comments were justified when it has read my letter.

Let me first take the complaint of Mr. Chothia. About fifteen lines from the bottom you will read this "I have come to lay an information against this man (Ramsing Virsing) under Sec. 323 of the Indian Penal Code." This document is signed by Mr. Chothia. Presumably it was drawn up by Mr. Dhondy or some other lawyer. In the first instance this complaint was presented to Mr. Setalwad and he was asked either to refer it to the Police for inquiries or issue process on it. The Magistrate referred it to the Police and the Police after inquiry submitted a report. Mr. Setalwad then issued a summons under Sec. 323 against Ramsing and went on leave. Had Mr. Chothia the smallest hope at that time that he could make out a *prima facie* case of hurt with a dangerous weapon, he would have asked for *both inquiry and action*, instead of which you find the end of his complaint worded thus: "So I leave it to your Worship either to grant me a summons (apparently under Sec. 323 I. P. Code as stated above) or send my petition to the Police D Division for inquiry."

The omission is important because unlike Sec. 323 of the I. P. Code, Sec. 324 is both *cognizable*, that is to say the Police can proceed to investigate *suo motu*, and non-compoundable, except with the permission of the Magistrate who hears the case. You have it again in Mr. Chothia's complaint that before he came to Court he had been to the Commissioner of Police who sent him to Mr. Williamson. I have no doubt that the Police would have taken up the matter if an assurance had been given to them that the prosecution would be able to make out a case of hurt under Sec. 324 of the Penal Code.

Now, from all this I do not wish to suggest that what evidence Mr. Dhondy wanted to lead was "cooked" but that the prosecution were aware of the shortcomings of the case from the commencement, and when they saw the accused slipping out of their hands, they made a last, heroic effort to prevent the case from being compounded. I do not blame Mr. Dhondy for doing this. Any other man would have done the same thing in his place. But the question is, would the Magistrate have been justified in framing a charge under Sec. 324 of the Code? This is really the only question in the case. I shall answer it at the end of my letter.

The first day's proceedings were on the 8th instant. A report of these proceedings appears in your paper on the 9th idem. On the same day the judicial clerk of the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court challenged your reporter regarding the accuracy of the following statement ". . . Dr. Jangbarwalla would be further examined afterwards if the prosecution liked." Please observe that this interview tooks place on the 9th. The case is compounded on the 15th. At that time no one could have dreamt of the significance of this misstatement.

Let me now turn to the proceedings of the 15th. I was present in Mr. Oliveira's Court when Mr. Dhondy appeared before him and gave his explanation. He said that he was under the impression that the case was fixed for hearing at 12-30 p.m. When the Magistrate asked him who had given him that hour, he referred to Mr. Chothia who, he said, had seen the witness summons with Dr. Bardi which required him to attend the Court at 12-30 p.m. I heard Mr. Dhondy say this twice. Mr. Chothia was standing close to him. Now I have seen the carbon copy of this summons and it does not require the doctor to attend at 12-30 but, according to office instructions, at 12 noon. Please note that even then the case is not fixed at that hour, but merely the doctor's attendance is required at 12. Mr. Dhondy could not say that he had an endorsement on his brief showing any particular hour. It is the practice of our Courts to mention the hour of the records. The Magistrate sent for the summons-book and looked up the case and found that no hour had been fixed. In the end Mr. Dhondy admitted that specifically no hour had been fixed, but he merely went by the doctor's summons. A word more about the doctor's summons. The first hearing of the case was on a Wednesday. On that day no mention was made that the prosecution would call Dr. Bardi as a witness. The next day again, that is Thursday, no application is made to Mr. Oliveira for the doctor's attendance. The application is not made on Friday or Saturday, but it is made to Mr. Athavle on Monday, Mr. Oliveira's off-day. The Magistrate could not have known that the doctor had been asked to attend in the case, much less the particular hour he had been asked to attend. There were two lawyers in the case for Mr. Chothia. Was it not a matter of simple courtesy that one of them should have been present in Court at 11-30, the more so, as the case was likely to be taken up first? We all know that Mr. Oliveira takes up the old part-heard cases before his fresh work. This case was part-heard and postponed to the 15th at Mr. De Cruz's request to enable him to call witnesses. The note in the Magistrate's record is "Mr. De Cruz asks for time to call his witnesses." It is therefore quite clear that even on the 8th instant Mr. Dhondy was not sure that by calling Dr. Bardi, he could have the charge altered to one of hurt under Sec. 324 of the Penal Code.

On the 15th the case was reached at 12-10. On Mr. De Cruz's statement the case was marked compounded under Sec. 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate had no alternative. No one was present to challenge the composition. I go further and say that, even, if Mr. Dhondy was present, an able lawyer as he is, he could not have asked the Magistrate to hold an enquiry into the validity of the composition. There is no Section in the Procedure Code imposing that duty on the Magistrate. I have heard a discussion about the application of sub-section 4 of Sec. 345 which runs: "When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound any offence is a minor, any person *competent to contract* on his behalf may compound the offence." It is obvious that that will not and cannot justify the Magistrate in launching forth upon an independent inquiry regarding the competency of the party compounding the offence. Besides this, even if Mr. De Cruz's statement had not been accepted, the order would have been the same. Materially it would have made no difference whether the Magistrate had accepted Mr. De Cruz's statement or struck off the case and acquitted the accused as the complainant was absent. It is exceedingly important to remember that the prosecution *did not suggest*, even after the passage of several hours, that the proper person had not compounded the offence. In these circumstances, would the Magistrate have the slightest ground for believing that a legal and valid arrangement had not been arrived at? Of course, Mr. De Cruz only acted under instructions. I understand in this case he had in his pocket an affidavit signed before a Magistrate proving that the only person competent to compound the offence, that is the father of the girl, had compounded it at Jodhpur. Would not Mr. De Cruz have resented any questions from the Bench? I am sure he would have. Once a case is compounded, the Court trying it is *functus officio*. Mr. Oliveira knows his law and respects it.

There is not much that remains to be said. With what particular kind of weapon the injuries to the girl were caused is largely a matter of conjecture. There was no direct evidence to show that a weapon *likely to cause death* had been used. The words in italics are taken from Sec. 324 of the Penal Code. The prosecution wanted the Court to infer from the injuries sustained by the child that a dangerous weapon had been used. A ruler used with great force would cause injuries that a *latni* used with less force might not. Will you then call a ruler a dangerous weapon? I think not. No one acquainted with the science and spirit of penal laws will suggest that the law should be strained against an accused person. That an accused, it does not matter who he is, is entitled to every hypothesis of innocence and extenuation, is the corner-stone of modern juridical methods. Will anyone still say that Mr. Oliveira ought to have charged the man under Sec. 324 I. P. C.?

It is not Ramsing Virsing, who has scored a victory over public justice, as you say, but it is the Law which is an "hass" sometimes that has defeated the ends of justice. If Law and Justice were always approximate, then there would be no Politics.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. AZAD.

Bombay, May 21.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

MENTIONED BY SIR D. HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

The "Gazette" gives the names of the following Officers of the Indian Army mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig: Lt.-General Sir C. W. Jacob, Major-Generals, H. C. Holman, H. J. MacAndrew, L. R. Vaughan, Brigadiers, R. A. Carruthers, J. F. Coleridge, G. Gwyn Thomas, L. L. Maxwell, R. O. Taylor, C. M. Wagstaff, K. Wigram, Cols, A. S. Rooke, W. D. Thomson, Lt.-Cols. E. D. Giles G. R. Maitland, H. E. Medlicott, Majors, W. H. Darley, G. Gould, F. H. Norie, A. C. Ross, Capts. H. D. Ash. A. E. Dean, J. M. O'Rorke, A. H. Wheatley.

AIR-RECONNAISSANCES OVER ZEEBRUGGE-BRUGES CANAL.

EFFECT OF BLOCKING OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 21.

The Admiralty states that fine weather has enabled constant air reconnaissances over the Bruges and Zeebrugge-Bruges canal. Photographs show no change since April 23rd. A greater part of the enemy's submarine and a torpedo craft based on the Flanders coast has been immobilised at Bruges since the Zeebrugge blocking operation.

GERMANS CAPTURE DUTCH STEAMER AGNITA.

A REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH DUTCH GOVERNMENT REQUISITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

The Germans have seized the Dutch steamer Agnita from Sweden for Rotterdam. The German Minister in Stockholm refused to supply the Agnita, which was requisitioned by the Dutch Government and was carrying a cargo of timber with a pass pending the result of negotiations between Holland and Germany.

BOMBS ON LONDON.

RAID ON A LARGE SCALE.

FOUR ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

The Press Bureau states that hostile aircraft crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex at eleven on Sunday evening and proceeded towards London. Four of the aeroplanes which raided London and South-East were brought down. The raid appears to have been on a large scale and a considerable number of bombs were dropped.

CASUALTIES IN SUNDAY'S AIR RAID,

HOW ENEMY GOTHAS WERE FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2 p.m., May 21.

The Press Bureau states that the casualties in Sunday's air raid over the London district were seventeen men, fourteen women and six children killed and eighty-three men, forty-nine women and twenty-three children injured. In the provinces none were killed, two men, three women and one child were injured. Considerable damage was done to house property.

All reports confirm that the raiders were everywhere harassed by our airmen and gunfire. Searchlights greatly aided the gunners. At one point the searchlights showed one of our machines pursuing a gotha; machine-gunning was heard in the interval of big guns and then there was a burst of flame and the gotha crashed to the ground. In another place a formation of gothas was seen under our aeroplanes. Machine-gunning was heard, then a great flash and a gotha came down spirally, the occupants jumping out before it crashed.

It is reported that all were killed. Great satisfaction is felt at the result of the raid, especially after the British raided Cologne and returned scatheless.

HEAVY AND CONTINUOUS GUNFIRE.

DESCRIPTION BY AN EYEWITNESS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-20 p.m., May 21.

Having enjoyed two moon periods undisturbed Londoners late yesterday evening were surprised when the maroons notified them that gothas were *en route*, but they sought shelter with customary placidity. That the raid was on a big scale was soon apparent from the heaviness of gunfire which was more continuous than hitherto experienced.

A Reuter man who witnessed the beginning of the raid in the Northern heights subsequently cycled to the City. He describes the scene as the most thrilling he has yet witnessed. The sky was filled with the distant bursts of shrapnel as the outer barrage opened and the drone of gothas was audible.

The most exciting moment was when the hum of a German machine suddenly changed to a splutter and then ceased. After that a quivering flame appeared in the sky and flickered down awhile as a mortally wounded gotha fell headlong. The barrage gradually died away and searchlights were turned outwards following the retreating raiders, few of whom had the opportunity to unload their bombs on London.

SIX VACANT THRONES IN THE EAST.

ANXIETY IN GERMAN COURTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 19.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

"Vorwaerts" says various German courts are most excited regarding the opportunities of obtaining a throne in the East and agents are journeying in all directions on behalf of competing claims. As there are at the most six thrones to distribute and German dynasties number twenty-two, "Vorwaerts" suggests filling the thrones with Turkish princes, otherwise German unity will be imperilled.

LORD RHONDDA WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

MR. CLYNES TO ACT IN THE MEANTIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 21.

The Press Bureau states that at the Prime Minister's request Lord Rhonda has withdrawn his resignation. He will be unable to resume his duties for a few weeks and Mr. Clynes will act in the meantime.

REGULATION IN SPINNING COTTON.

WORKING HOURS LIMITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 21.

The Cotton Control Board announces that after June 10th, mills spinning American cotton may only run fifty per cent. of the spindles for forty hours weekly, the mills spinning Egyptian cotton eight per cent. of the spindles for 55½ hours, and mixed mills forty hours.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED ON 400 YARDS FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
London May 20, 11-15 p.m.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: The French carried out a successful night operation east and south-east of the Locre gaining all objectives on front of four thousand yards and taking over four hundred prisoners.

Local fighting this morning northward of Albert resulted in a few of our men being missing.

We rushed the German post eastward of Hobuterne capturing prisoners and two machineguns. Hostile gas-shelling was active northward of Bethune.

SEVERE AIR-FIGHTING.

ALL ENEMY STATIONS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May, 21, 19-30 a.m.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: We bombed on the 19th May enemy railway stations, aerodromes, dumps and billets dropping over seventeen tons of bombs. Severe air-fighting occurred eastward of the line, where large hostile formations attacked our bombers. We brought down twenty-seven and drove down three. Twelve of ours are missing. There was vigorous mutual night bombing.

Our night-fliers dropped fifteen tons on Chaulnes, Douai, Don and Marcoing railstations, St. Denis Western aerodrome and Bray and Bapaume. Our anti-aircraft guns brought down a large enemy bombing machine. All of ours returned. We dropped a ton of bombs on Tuesday on the barracks, gasworks and railstation at Landau, north-westward of Karlsruhe. We hit the railway several times causing two fires. All machines returned.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 12-30 a.m. May 21.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

Last night's French communiqué says: Artillery actions were occasionally violent south of the Avre and at some points in the region of Montdidier and Lassigny.

ROBERT DELL EXPELLED.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIANS" PARISCORRESPONDENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 20.
Recd. Midnight, May 21.

Robert Dell, the "Manchester Guardian's" Paris correspondent has been expelled. The Socialist Deputy protesting attributes the expulsion to Dell's revelations regarding the discussions of the Foreign Affairs Committee with regard to Karl's letter.

MR. MONTAGU'S VISIT.

THE "TIMES" ON ITS IMPORTANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 0-45 a.m. May 22.

The "Times" in a leading article says: Mr. Montagu's mission is the most momentous landmark in the affairs of India, because it marks the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as the goal of Imperial policy. None can complain that Mr. Montagu listened only to an one-sided presentation of issue.

The "Times" is confident that the Ministers will realise that constitutional reform is a vital war question and that its solution has the most important bearing on the mobilisation to the utmost of the resources of the Empire for the successful prosecution of the war. The mission has helped to produce warm response which the Princes and people of India have made to recent appeals. They feel more strongly than ever that the Empire which in the midst of the great war has pledged itself to set the feet of the Indian peoples in the path of self-government leading ultimately to equal partnership is an Empire worth fighting for. If the fresh have is not to spend itself unprofitabyl, the mission must bear fruit without unreasonable delay. Although arduous and complicated problems await settlement, the solution should not present insurmountable difficulties now that the principles of Imperial policy have for the first time been clearly enunciated. The people of India are thoroughly sound at heart and the influence of perverse agitators is now again waning. Hitherto, their influence has been largely due to the vague sense of uncertainty and distrust as regards the genuineness of our professions which might revive if India were kept at length on tenterhooks of expectation after our professions. It is idle to hope that any scheme will get universal assent. It cannot be denied that a small section of extremists are already working to defeat the efforts at conciliation but there has never been a better chance of rallying permanently a large, body of moderate opinion, in wholehearted support of the British rule, if we know how to give speedy and wise effect to our pledges.

FIGHTING ON WHOLE ITALIAN FRONT.

TWO ENEMY RAIDS REPELLED.

SUCCESSES AT VARIOUS POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

An Italian communiqué says there was considerable local fighting on the whole front. We completely repulsed an attack on Mount Mantello also in the Adamelle district where we compelled the enemy to retire leaving 100 dead and wounded. We carried out several successful raids at various points.

FRANCO-ITALIAN OPERATIONS

ALL OBJECTIVES ATTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 8 a.m., May 21.

A French Eastern communiqué says the French and the Italians carried out on May 15th a series of operations west of Koritza with the object of reducing a most prominent salient forming a line of enemy positions, also of extending the allied front more advantageously. All objectives were attained in spite of considerable difficulties owing to the nature of the ground in the mountainous trackless region and vigorous resistance of the enemy who frequently counterattacked. Our advance reached a depth of twenty kilometres in the centre.

FRENCH TRAWLER SINKS GERMAN SUBMARINE.

COMMANDER TAKEN PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOULON, May 20.
Recd. 9 a.m., May 21.

A French trawler has sunk a German submarine, taken the commander prisoner and liberated the captain and the crew of a Spanish sailing boat who were on board the submarine.

DISCOVERY OF GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND.

LORD-LIEUTENANT'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 18.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., May 21.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a proclamation announces that a German plot has been discovered in Ireland and calls on all loyal subjects to help in crushing the conspiracy.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The text of Lord French's proclamation is as follows:—

"Whereas it has come to our knowledge that certain subjects of his Majesty domiciled in Ireland have conspired to enter and have entered into treasonable communication with the German enemy, whereas such treachery is a menace to the fair fame of Ireland and its glorious military record, a record which is the source of intense pride to the country whose sons have always distinguished themselves and fought with such heroic valour in the past in the same way as thousands of them are now fighting in this war, and whereas drastic measures must be taken to put down this German plot which measures will be solely directed against that plot—

Now, therefore, it is the duty of all loyal subjects of His Majesty to assist in every way his Majesty's Government in Ireland to suppress the treasonable conspiracy and defeat the treacherous attempt of the Germans to defame the honour of Irishmen for their own ends. We hereby call on all loyal subjects of his Majesty in Ireland to aid in crushing the conspiracy and assist in securing an effective prosecution of the war and the welfare and safety of the Empire. As means to this end we shall cause still further steps to be taken to facilitate and encourage voluntary enlistment in Ireland in his Majesty's forces in the hope that without resort to compulsion, the contribution of Ireland to the forces may be brought upto its power strength and made to correspond to contributions of the other parts of the Empire.'

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS EXPECTED.

Mr. Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, authorises a statement that the measures, for which he will act in full responsibility with the Lord Lieutenant, are directed solely against a dangerous German intrigue. The Irish Government are fully aware that the number of Irishmen and Irishwomen who are actively co-operating with the German enemy is very small, but many of them might unknowingly become involved and they believe therefore that they can rely on the support of the Irish without regard to the creed or political views in the measures they have taken. The Irish Government are determined to take every necessary step to stamp out this German plot and arrests of the supposed leaders of the plot are immediately expected.

LINE ADVANCED NEAR DERNANCOURT.

Our line has been advanced over a useful ground in the direction of Dernancourt. Considerable losses were inflicted on the Germans and two hundred prisoners were taken.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

(ANANG VILAS).

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RISE IN FOOD PRICES IN INDIA

FLUCTUATIONS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Department of Statistics has compiled a Blue Book showing the fluctuations in the wholesale and retail prices of certain principal articles of consumption in the ports and in the various provinces throughout India, at the end of each year since the outbreak of war and subsequent to August, 1917. House rents in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Madras have also been collected to indicate approximately the change in the price of house rooms in these ports during the same period.

Crudely stated there was a rise in wholesale market prices in Madras 111 per cent., in Bombay 109 per cent., in Karachi 94 per cent., in Calcutta 68 per cent. and in Rangoon 43 per cent., at the end of December, 1917 as compared with the level at the outbreak of the war. Retail prices (chiefly foodstuffs) in the same period increased by 35 per cent. in Karachi, 29 per cent. in Bombay, 21 per cent. in Calcutta, 27 per cent. in Rangoon, and 13 per cent. in Madras. The rise in wholesale prices was at the end of December, 1917, in most of the markets in regard to salt, shellac, turmeric, metals, cotton manufactures, coal, and cotton raw. Briefly speaking, Calcutta showed at the end of December, 1917, the greatest rise in salt and ghee, Bombay in milk, tea and meat, Karachi in sugar, wheat flour, eggs, potatoes and cereals, and Rangoon in pulses. The retail prices of edible oil on the other hand decreased in all the ports, Bombay showing the greatest decrease (31 per cent).

The rise in the retail food prices at the end of March, 1918, over the pre-war level was 39 per cent. in Karachi, 30 per cent. in Bombay, 13 per cent. in Calcutta, 8 per cent. in Rangoon, and 6 per cent. in Madras. As compared with December, 1917, food prices have fallen in Calcutta and Madras, while they have risen in Karachi, Bombay and Rangoon.

The following statistics compiled from the "Labour Gazette" of the Ministry of Labour, London, give the latest available information regarding the advance in food prices in countries abroad:—Vienna 173.2, Norway 130, Berlin 110.5, United Kingdom 107, Sweden 99.6, Switzerland 90, Paris 84, Italy 71.6.

RISE IN HOUSE RENTS.

The greatest rise in house rents at the end of 1917 was in Karachi (41 per cent.) as compared with the pre-war year (1913), next comes Madras (22 per cent.), followed by Bombay 18 per cent., Calcutta shows the least rise of 9 per cent. Denmark 66.3, (Lisbon) Portugal (1913-100) 65, Canada 65, United States 51, Holland (1913-100) 41.4, New Zealand 30.5, Australia 29.4.

RECRUITING IN MADRAS.

FIGURES "EMINENTLY SATISFACTORY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The Provincial Recruiting Board met today at the Council Chamber, H. E. the Governor presiding.

Mr. H. F. Gillman, Chairman of the Board meeting, said a great deal of work had been done both in the matter of organising a recruiting agency and of actual recruiting. With regard to recruiting organisation, he said that the Presidency was first divided into eight recruiting circles, each in charge of an Assistant Recruiting Officer, but the number had now been increased to ten and would have to be still further increased, as some of the existing circles were what more than one officer could manage. Continuing, he said that it was decided at the last meeting of the Board to allot to each district a quota of recruits and this step had most satisfactory results. Turning to the actual results with regard to non-combatant and combatant recruiting, he was glad to say that the figures were eminently satisfactory. Last month they had recruited 4,884 combatants and non-combatants against their quota of 4,460. The figure of combatants in that month was over 2,000, which was still a few hundred short of the requirements, but the deficiency had been more than made good by excess in non-combatants. Continuing, he said, "We were told at Delhi that 500,000 combatant recruits are required; of this number Madras is expected to provide about 45,000. Our quota is a modest one compared with those allotted to the Punjab and the United Provinces and it will be to the eternal disgrace of Madras if she fails to answer the call."

After his Excellency's speech, the Board considered various points such as suggestions for tapping new sources or areas, non-official help in recruiting, the desirability or otherwise of caste companies or regiments, and stimulus to combatant recruiting.

A SERGEANT'S MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURE.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

At the High Court to-day, before the Chief Justice and Justice Beachcroft another application was made on behalf of Sergeant R. Milton, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta of cheating and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment by falsely representing himself to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman to be unmarried and thereby became engaged to their daughter. Their Lordships issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed on Sergeant Milton should not be set aside.

EXHIBITION

In connection with the 8th Session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference of Delhi.

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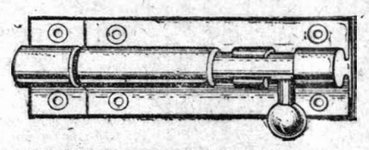
BOLT  **BRAND**

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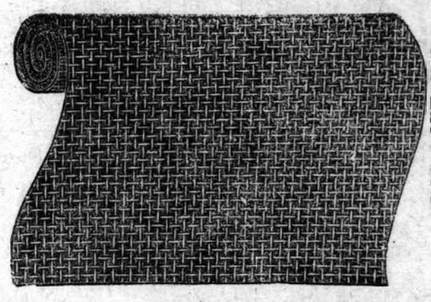

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Criticisms of the Munitions Ministry's financial system in the early days and suggestions for its further improvement are contained in the first report for 1918 of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, which was issued as a White Paper.

"The Ministry remains as it began—a great buying and selling concern," says the report. "National factories have been erected and equipped to an estimated value of £66,000,000. Grants of about £16,000,000 have been made to private firms to meet capital expenditure, and Ministry property (buildings, plant, or tools) placed in the works of private firms amounts, roughly, to £17,000,000."

The report states that the officers of the Ministry are practically the tax-payers' only security that the enormous sums committed to their charge are wisely spent, and adds: "There does not appear to have been any definite procedure under which the finance branch and the department of requirements, and statistics were brought into consultation.

"A company making aeroplane engines obtained permission on the urgent representation of the supply branch for the erection of a forging shop, costing with the equipment £35,000. When the building had been partly erected, it had to be abandoned because the officer controlling the supply of the plant refused to furnish it. Labour and material were so scarce that similar plant erected elsewhere was lying idle.

"Such cases appear to have been so frequent that it was necessary as late as November 29, 1917, to issue a general memorandum regarding them.

"Examples could be quoted indefinitely of the excessive prices paid by the contracts branch so long as they had no other information to guide them than the opinion of the supply branch as to a reasonable price. In the case of cordite alone no less than £3,000,000 is stated to have been saved through the reduction of prices following accountants' investigations. It is claimed that the reductions in the contract prices of gun ammunition following technical investigations of costs and experience gained in national factories have resulted in savings of more than £35,000,000 during the two years from September 1915."—The "Englishman."

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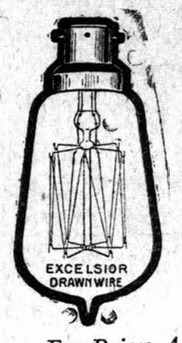

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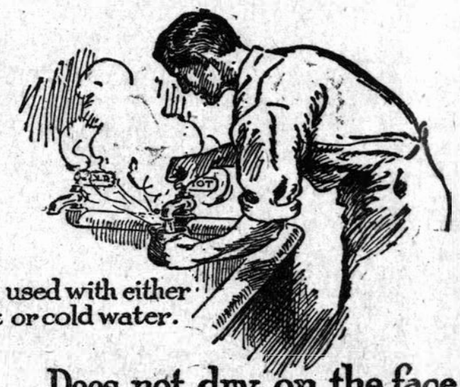

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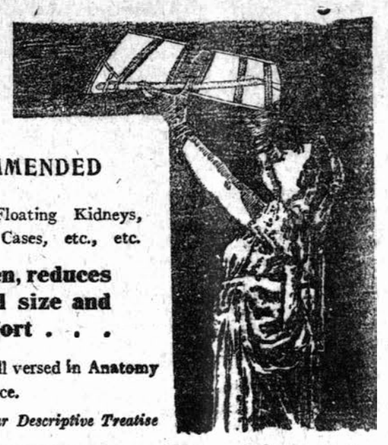

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SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—VI.

At the time the story opens Lady Vera Stauntton, the only daughter of General the Marquess of Mellingborough, the Military Governor of Cairo, is walking on the ramparts of the Citadel, her home, with Hugh Vereker her father's aide-de-camp. Hugh is madly in love with Vera. Captain Blake, of the R.F.C., who has distinguished himself by bringing down an enemy aeroplane, also admires her. A week later Blake sees Vereker and Lady Vera together in Cairo at night, both disguised. They visit the house of Ibrahim Pacha, a man who is known to Blake as being a pro-German. The next day Blake tells Vera that he knows of her visit to Cairo, and tries to extract from her a promise that she will not repeat her escapade. She promises on condition that Blake takes her for a flight in an aeroplane. He accepts her condition, and a few days later, she, in the uniform of a subaltern, goes up with him. They are shelled by enemy anti-aircraft guns, and are obliged to descend near a Turkish encampment where they are made prisoners. They escape from the camp by obtaining the clothing of two German officers, and entering a Taube which is just ready to take the two officers for a flight. After some difficulty they reach the Citadel again, but not until Arthur Blake has told Vera of his love, and received a similar confession from her. Blake is informed that the General wishes to see him immediately. While Blake and Vera are giving explanations to the General, Ibrahim Pacha is announced. Entering the room he recognises Vera and is surprised to discover that she is the daughter of the Military Governor of Cairo. After Ibrahim Pacha has left the Citadel the General tells Blake that he cannot sanction an engagement between him and Vera. Next day Arthur learns something of the past life of Ibrahim Pacha from Dr. Listowel, an Irish doctor. Hugh Vercker tells Vera that the masked ball at the house of Ibrahim Pacha, to which he took her, was really the gathering of a revolutionary party, and threatens to disclose this if Vera becomes engaged to Blake. While she is telling Arthur of the threat Vereker himself appears.

CHAPTER XII.
COMPLICATIONS.

When Hugh Vereker caught sight of Blake and Lady Vera sitting side by side in the Seraglio Garden, his face first flushed and then turned deadly white; it was impossible not to feel sympathy for the boy, for he carried his suffering in his face.

"I heard my name mentioned as I came into the garden," he said, speaking rather thickly, "and I demand to know what you were saying about me."

Vera spoke to him soothingly; like every woman who has a hopeless lover, she felt sympathy for him.

"Don't be absurd, Hugh", she said; "if your name was mentioned it was in a general way."

He was not drunk, but there was no doubt he had been taking more alcohol than was good for him.

He stood silent for a moment or two, and then his eyes caught the diamond ring Vera was wearing and the finger it was on.

"What's that?" he gasped; "you hadn't got that on this afternoon. He must have given it to you."

The thought seemed to infuriate him.

Vera did not answer him, but sat looking at the ring. Arthur rose and faced him.

"Now look here, Vereker", he said sternly, "understand once and for all that I do not intend to allow Lady Vera to be annoyed."

"You won't allow her to be annoyed," repeated Vereker sarcastically. Arthur took no notice of his remark.

"You have asked what is the meaning of the ring on Lady Vera's finger, and I will tell you at once that I put it there for the reason that Lady Vera has done me the honour to promise to be my wife."

Hugh flushed again.

"That she shall never be!" he threatened.

Blake ignored his remark, and Vera interposed.

"Do be reasonable, Hugh", she said; "you must take a sensible view of the whole matter."

"Before you came between us, Captain Blake," the boy almost hissed, "I was getting on well with Vera, and we might have been engaged to be married by this time."

"That we never should have been," Vera interposed decisively.

"I believe we should", Hugh repeated, "but, however, you will never get her. That I promise you."

He turned contemptuously away from Blake with a half-laugh.

"I don't attach much importance to your threats, more especially at the present time", Arthur replied; "but what reason have you for making that last remark?"

"Lord Mellingborough will never give his consent," he replied triumphantly.

It was strange, thought Blake, that he should say that; how could he know that the Marquess had refused his sanction. Vereker half turned away, and then turned back again.

"I repeat that you will never marry Lady Vera", he said. "I will do everything in my power to prevent it, and I have on my side one of the cleverest men in Egypt, perhaps the cleverest in Europe."

He turned then and went slowly out of the garden, his eyes on the ground, muttering to himself.

Then in a flash the whole thing seemed clear to Blake.

"Vera, dear," he said, "I believe your surmise is perfectly correct. I believe Vereker is in league with Ibrahim Pacha."

"I feared it," she answered.

"Whatever reason can the man Ibrahim have for trying to prevent our marriage? He shall never succeed, but what can be the motive?"

Vera looked up sadly at him.

"I cannot tell," she answered. "I spoke very little to him at the ball. I danced once with him, and his waltzing is perfect, but that was all. He did not even know who I was."

"But he knew when he saw you in your father's room with me last night."

"Yes, he knew then."

Arthur was silent for a few moments, and then asked a question. "Forgive me, dearest, for asking you, but do you think that Ibrahim Pacha has any sort of hold over your father?"

"I have had that fear myself", she admitted, "but what kind of hold could he possibly have? As far as I know, father never saw him until he came here."

"I am not going to conceal anything from you, Vera dear," he said. "I had a long talk this afternoon with Dr. Listowel down at the Turf Club in Cairo, and he told me some wonderful things concerning Ibrahim Pacha. I will tell you."

He related to her what Listowel had told him.

"What an awful story!" she cried, when he had finished; "it proves pretty conclusively, however, that he is not an Egyptian, but some continental adventurer."

"He is very clever though," Arthur answered, "and he may cause us a good deal of trouble. In all probability he is known by different names in many countries. It is possible your father may have become acquainted with him in some foreign capital."

"I don't think father has ever been to any," she answered; "the only place I have ever heard of his going to was Persia, and that was on some boundary commission years ago."

"Well," proceeded Blake, "we can never discover that unless your father tells us. I have no right to be curious about it. But Vera—"

"Yes."

"There is one thing I have thought over a good deal, and that is that I should like to go to Ibrahim Pacha and tax him with interfering with my affairs and demand an explanation."

"That would never do," Vera answered, "it would set father against us if he really is in the power of Ibrahim Pacha, and in addition it might make mattters harder for him without doing any good."

"And there is another reason too," added Arthur; "he might question my right to speak of you at all. You see, unfortunately, dear, we shall not be publicly engaged at present at any rate."

"Never mind, Arthur dear," answered Vera, putting her hand in his, "we have got each other, and that is everything. Worries will come right I am certain if we are patient, and we can always meet in this dear old garden."

"You don't mind coming here, Vera, you are quite sure?"

"Of course I don't mind, I don't suppose Hugh Vereker will come here again. We are engaged, although father will not allow us to make it public, and what does it matter to us what people say?"

"No, I don't care a button what they say," replied Blake; "so we will make this our trysting-place, and if anybody comes to disturb us, we will go for a walk on the walls."

And so this very satisfactory arrangement made, the two sat in uninterrupted bliss for another half hour."

"Let us have one walk round the walls," Vera suggested, as she rose from the now familiar seat, "and then I must go and dress for dinner. Colonel Redpath is coming to dine with us."

"The walls by all means," concurred Arthur. He gave her his arm, and they ascended a wooden staircase which led from the garden to the broad platform of the old defences. From here they were able to obtain a view over the whole interior of the Citadel on one side, while on the other was a splendid panorama of the Mocattam Hills on the one side, and the desert with the Sphinxes on the other.

"Do you see those caves in the side of the Mocattam Hills, Arthur?" Vera asked as they passed that side of the walls. "Do you know the legend about them?"

"No, dear," he answered.

"Well, it is a very pretty story indeed, it is said that after the Flight into Egypt, the Virgin Mother and Child lived in one of those caves, and that St. Joseph found work here. Probably in this very Citadel."

"A very beautiful legend," he said. "One day you and I will go and explore those caves. But what is all this?"

He pointed to a crowd below which had just entered the Citadel. In the middle was a person apparently of consequence. Vera looked at them for a few moments.

"Oh, that is the Sheik of that old mosque at the back of the old Parade Ground. He was to arrive to-day, and I suppose this is a kind of installation."

They passed that part of the road which ran beneath the walls, and they had a good look at the procession. It was of the usual kind; the Sheik was dressed in the long flowing garments peculiar to his calling, and the concourse of men with him were of the usual type of Cairo. Some jet black, some copper coloured, some quite white. The young men walked with their arms entwined round each other's necks, and kept up a monotonous chant, apparently in praise of the new Sheik. This official walked in the stately impassive manner of the East looking neither to right nor left, but he burst into some exclamation in Arabic as he passed beneath the place where Arthur and Vera stood, the Arabic was unintelligible to them, but he looked up as he spoke, and both his voice and his face seemed familiar to them.

"That's extraordinary," commented Arthur; "but I seem to know that man's face very well, and his voice too I seem to have heard before."

"Yes, I seem to know him too," Vera confirmed, "but I cannot recollect where I have seen him before."

They moved on, and the incident passed from their minds in other more pleasant subjects, but the recollection of that face and voice was to come back to them in a way which would cause them to remember it as long as they lived.

(To be continued on Sunday 26th instant.)

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